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END RINGWORM THIS EASY WAY
JUST APPLY POWELL'S KURAIN. THIS LOTION GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM RINGWORM, ECZEMA, DHOBIE'S ITCH & OTHER SKIN AFFLICTIONS. AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Powell's KURAIN
THE SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM

Regd. No. B. 1066

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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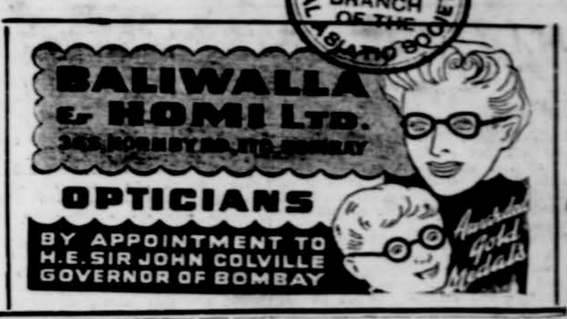

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Abjure Communalism And Join Congress

MUSLIM CONFERENCE CHALKS OUT NEW PATH

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

Resolutions calling upon Muslims of all shades of political opinion to turn their back on communal politics and join the Indian National Congress, were passed at the resumed session of the Indian Union Muslim Conference here today.

Fifty thousand people attended session which was presided over by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

THE RESOLUTION CALLING UPON MUSLIMS TO ABJURE COMMUNAL POLITICS WAS MOVED BY MAULANA AHMAD SAID, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE JAMIAT-UL-ULMA-I-HIND AND THE ONE CALLING UPON MUSLIMS TO JOIN THE CONGRESS WAS MOVED BY MR. S. A. BRELVI.

Moving his resolution Maulana Ahmad Said said: "This Conference of the Muslims of the Indian Union has surveyed the terrible happenings that have taken place in India since August 1947 and come to the conclusion that they reveal an alarming growth of disruptive, anti-social and reactionary ideas and tendencies in Indian political life masquarading under communal and false religious slogans.

"Communal parties have, in the past, done immense harm to the country and specially the minorities of India and are pregnant with even greater danger to their future. The time has, therefore, come when Muslims of all shades of political opinion must take a United decision and abjure communal politics, which, far from serving the real interests of the masses and affording necessary protection and security to the minorities, have tended to encourage social and political reaction and injured national life by encouraging false and unreal divisions and fostering mutual hatred and suspicion among the different communities."

JOIN CONGRESS

Another resolution unanimously adopted by the Conference called upon the Mussalmans of India to be members only of non-communal political parties and advised them to join the Indian National Congress.

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, read: "This Conference is of the considered opinion that the interests of the Indian Union and all communities inhabiting it can be best served by the realisation of the ideal of a Free Democratic Secular State. It, therefore, calls upon the Mussalmans of India to be members only of Non-communal political parties and advises them to join the Indian National Congress which has been the main bastion of our freedom and unity and is pledged to absolute equality of rights and opportunities for members of all communities."

RIGHT THESE WRONGS

The first resolution of the session, which was moved by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and unanimously passed, placed on record the Conference's pro-

(Continued on Page 5.)

INDIA'S GREATEST FLYING DISASTER

Nineteen Passengers And Four Crew Killed In Dakota Crash At Karachi

Twenty-three persons including four members of the crew were killed when a Bombay bound Dakota crashed at Karachi on Saturday evening and was burnt out in what is described as India's greatest ever civil flying disaster.

The Dakota crashed and blew up 20 minutes after taking off from the airport and all that is left of it is bits and pieces of fire-blackened metal strewn on the sand dunes near the flying boat base at Koranji.

Air India, who operate the line as well as the Government of India have expressed their profound regret at the crash. The India Government is also making an investigation into the causes of the terrible yet mysterious disaster.

(SEE PAGE 5)

Students' Conference Banned

BOMBAY, Sunday:

Bombay Government have banned the All-India Students' Federation Conference, which was to be held here from tomorrow, when preparations for the Conference were completed and nearly a thousand delegates have arrived in the city.

Permission to hold the Conference was given earlier it is learnt.

Likewise, the Provincial Conference of the Bombay Students' Congress has also been banned.

REMOVE CLOTH CONTROL

Gandhiji Returns To His Charge; Advises Merchants To Be Honest

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi addressing a public meeting convened by the cloth and yarn merchants association, Delhi, this evening, said that he was opposed to the export of even a yard of yarn that was required in the country.

"The controls of cloth and yarn" Mahatma Gandhi said "ought to go, but we should not be impatient. The continuance of controls is against the interests of the country."

"Since we have achieved Independence we ourselves from the Government and we ourselves hold its right. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others are our representatives. If we do not want controls to continue who can make it continue?"

Mahatma Gandhi advised the traders to be honest in their profession and not to indulge in profiteering. They should be content with reasonable profits. Traders, he said, should fix uniform prices but that did not mean they should fix the price ten times than the normal."

Referring to the import of cloth, Mahatma Gandhi said that we should not be anxious for fine cloth. Those who were used to coarse cloth or Khadi must continue to wear the same. If everybody pledged to wear handspun and hand-woven cloth, he was sure that none in the country need remain naked and the problem to provide everyone with clothes would be solved.

Mahatma Gandhi referred to the same question in his post-prayer speech also. He said that decontrol had had a miraculous effect. The prices of sugar and of cloth had gone down. He urged that the control on cloth, firewood and petrol also should be removed.

Anglo-Soviet Pact Signed

First Step In Mutual Development Of Trade, Says Moscow Radio

LONDON, December 28. (Reuter): A detailed Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement was signed in Moscow last night, the Board of Trade announced.

This agreement embodies the agreement in principle reached in Moscow recently between the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson and M. Mkoyan, the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister.

Further details of the agreement will be published within the next few days, it was added. The members of the British Delegation who had stayed in Moscow after Mr. Wilson's return to London will leave for Britain by air tomorrow.

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, December 28 (Reuter): Describing it is only a "first stage" in the development of trade between Britain and the Soviet Union, Moscow Radio announced the signing the Trade Agreement in Moscow.

As commented on by Moscow Radio the main points of the agreement were 1 The Soviet Union has agreed to supply 750,000 tons of grain for cattle folder between February and September 1948.

(2) Britain has accepted Soviet proposals for modification of arrangements to repay the wartime loan.

(3) Britain with a few exceptions, has given up claims in connection with supplies and services to the Soviet Union during the war.

(4) Britain has agreed to facilitate the export to the Soviet Union of equipment to help mechanise her heavy industries, and such products as wool, rubber and aluminium.

(5). The two parties have agreed to meet not later than next May to arrange a long term pact.

PLEA FOR FIRM POLICY WITH SOVIET

LONDON, Dec. 27. (UPA): Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, today urged firmness in dealing with Russia.

"We cannot surrender our principles even for the sake of peace", the Archbishop said in an article on Christian foreign policy in the widely read weekly magazine, "Picture Post".

One Nation, One Language One Script

PANDIT PANT'S CALL AT HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An appeal to Indians irrespective of religion to consider and accept Hindi as the national language of India was made by Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, Prime Minister of United Provinces, inaugurating the Thirty-fifth Session of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan here this afternoon.

"Even when we were fighting for freedom" Mr. Pant said "we realised the necessity of a national language for India and tried to evalve one. Now that we have become free we have to decide on the question and implement it immediately. There exists no language save Hindi in this country which can become the National Language. We shall have to adopt and use it as such and develop it so that it will become one of the world's foremost language rich in every sphere."

Mr. Pant added: "Those who raised the cry of Two Nations have also raised the cry of two languages namely Hindi and Urdu. I would however appeal to every one not to mix religion with the question as no language in India has anything to do with religion. Not only Hindi but all provincial languages are spoken by both Hindus and Muslims of those areas and the rich literature is our common heritage and therefore we should consider the problem from a national point of view."

ONE LANGUAGE-ONE SCRIPT.

Stressing the need for one script for all Indian languages Mr. Pant strongly favoured the adoption of Dev Nagari as the common script which, he said, would bring various Indian languages close to each other.

A large number of delegates from all over India attended the session. Prominent among those present were Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon Mr. K. M. Munshi and other ministers of the Bombay Government.

Mahapandit Rahul Sankirtyayan presided over the session and urged the adoption of Hindi as India's lingua franca with the Nagari script. He also appealed to the Indian Muslims to respect Indian culture.

A demand for the setting up of a Faculty in the Delhi University for the specialised studies requisite for Ambassadorial posts was also made by the president.

(See Page 4.)

Indo-Pakistan Agreements

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (API).—The Agreements reached between the Dominions of India and Pakistan as a result of the Secretariat Level Conference of Inter-Dominion Representatives in New Delhi on December 18, 19 and 20, are now released, says a communique issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. This covers decisions on matters relating to insurance companies, postal savings bank deposits and cash certificates, pensions, removal of assets of trusts, educational, cultural and religious institutions, removal of the holy volume of Granth Sahib and other holy books, restoration of licensed arms and ammunition and payment of unpaid bills to contractors.

DESPITE PREMIER'S APPEAL

Seven Lakh Workers Will Down Tools Today

BIGGEST IN CITY'S LABOUR HISTORY: SPONSORS AND POLICE TAKE PEACE PRECAUTIONS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Over 700,000 workers from industrial and business establishments in the city are expected to go on a one-day token strike tomorrow to protest against the labour policy of the Bombay Government.

Socialist-Party-sponsored and backed by Communists, this strike may turn out to be the biggest in the Province's labour history, involving almost the entire working class population in Bombay city.

About three lakh workers from the textile mills, half a lakh each from Railways, Engineering Works and Docks and workers from the B.E.S. the Posts and Telegraphs Department and employees from a number of banks have decided to participate in the strike.

It was ten years ago—on November 7, 1938, that a similar though much smaller, strike took place in Bombay when the Communist Party staged a strike to protest against the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of the last Congress Ministry.

Communist Circles today characterised the strike as "the beginning of a hard and prolonged fight against reactionary forces." They contended that the recent Capital—Labour truce at Delhi was not yet considered binding on workers belonging to their party because the party did not take part in the Conference officially. A few Communist leaders merely attended in their individual capacity. The question of truce, they said, would be considered by the party later.

No bus or tram will ply in the city tomorrow. A skeleton service may be expected on the B.B. and C.I. and the G.I.P. railways since a section of the workers in these railways are keeping out of the strike. While the executive of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Workers' Union has decided to join the strike, the **B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees have decided to remain at work. Arrangements are being made in the Posts and Telegraphs Departments to deliver letters and telegrams at the window and accept registered leters.**

A number of workers in newspaper presses may also join the strike.

Telephones, hospitals and government offices will remain unaffected.

PEACE PRECAUTIONS

All precautions are being taken by the Socialist Party and the Communist organisations against the outbreak of violence during the strike. Socialist Party vclunteers will be posted in various parts of the city to maintain peace. Labour leaders have appealed to the workers to conduct the strike in a peaceful and disciplined way.

Military have been called out and are standing by to assist the police in the event of any outbreak of violence.

..Mr. L. K. Oak, Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, today observed that the strike would be unique in that for the first time in Indian labour history, all the left wing parties controlling labour had decided to participate. He said that this showed workers were more united than ever before. He however regretted that the Socialist Party was unwilling to join the Communist party in evolving a common plan of action.

DON'TS TO STRKERS

Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. Purshuttom Trikumdas, Socialist leaders, in a statement on the eve of the strike, appeal to the workers to maintain absolute discipline and self-control and warn them of possible attempts by interested parties to provoke workers to create disorder. They further say: "It is not our purpose to call out anyone on strike against his will. There must be no picketing. No attempts at taking out processions or holding meetings should be made. No vehicular traffic—like cars, taxis, victorias—should be interfered with in any way. No shop-keeper should be coerced to join. In no part of the city must there be any compulsion for closing of shops.

(See page for Police Commissioner's Statement).

CALL OFF STRIKE

Country Cannot Afford Such Experiences, Says Kher

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.—A last minute appeal to the Socialist Leader Ashok Mehta to call off the token strike was made late tonight by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher.

Mr. Kher, immediately on his arrival in Bombay from Jhansi, addressed a letter to Mr. Mehta in which he said:

"My Dear Ashok,

I came back from Jhansi this afternoon fully expecting that the intended token strike will have been called off, after what Mr. Nanda had done to set the minds of the workers at ease regarding all the questions that had been raised. It has caused me intense pain to learn that the decision to take the workers out on strike tomorrow morning is to be carried into effect. My mind is full of apprehension regarding the risks which would attend such a course and the consequences that might flow from it. I feel strongly that our country cannot afford such an experience of this kind at this juncture. May I, therefore, appeal to you personally even at this very late hour, as a Congressman, to exercise your influence to call off the intended strike.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. B. G. KHER

'Victory In Sight'

Gandhiji's Message To Indonesian Press

BATAVIA, December 28 (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi declared in an interview in New Delhi reported today by the Indonesian Republican News Agency that victory was in sight for Indonesia. "Success is at your door although the situation does not look bright at present", he told a correspondent of he Batavia Republican Daily Newspaper, "Merdeka".

"India fought for 30 years without sympathy from outside".

He advised Indonesia to take every opportunity to establish closer relations with other Asian peoples.

Mahatma Gandhi was also reported to have told an Indonesian Women's League Delegation attending the All-India Women's Conference in Madras: "Don't waver. Victory is in sight."

DUTCH ACCEPT "CEASE-FIRE" PROPOSALS

The Dutch have accepted 80 to 90 percent on the new Indonesia "Cease-Fire" proposals put forward by the United Nation's Three Power Good Offices Committee on Friday, Dutch well-informed sources said here today.

Dutch sources made it clear that the reported acceptance did not apply to the political principles which the Good Offices Committee was understood to have embodied in the plan as a basis of settlement in Indonesia. No reply to the Committee's plan has so far been received from the republicans who held a special Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Indian And Eastern Newspapers' Society

MADRAS, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): In connection with the general body meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers' Society to be held in Madras on December 29 and 30, the following arrived in Madras to day:

Mr. Devdas Gandhi (Hindustan Times), Mr. W. J. B. Walker (Statesman), Sir Francis Low (Times of India), Mr. K. S. Vaidya (Times of India), Mr. M. N. Cama (Bombay Chronicle), Amrithlal D. Sheth (Janmabhoomi), Mr. M. S. M. Sarma (Daily Gazette), Joachim Alva (Forum), Dr. N. B. Parulekar (Sakal), Mr. P. L. Sondhi, Lala Deshabandu Gupta (Tej), Mr. H. R. Moharay (Samayukta Karnataka), Mr. Nirmal Ghosh (Amrita Bazar Patrika), and Mr. R. R. Sharma (Tribune).

Mr. A. S. Bharatan, Deputy General Manager, Associated Press of India and Reuters, also arrived here from Bombay today.

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YOUR CAR MAY MEET WITH AN ACCIDENT..

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ADARTS (DELHI) E.I.B.4

MAHATMA SETS TASKS FOR PANCHAYAT GHAR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (A.P.I.): Saturday evening prayer meeting was held at the village Sammalka where a Panchayat Ghar had been built. Mahatma Gandhi was presented with garlands at the entrance. An address was also presented.

Addressing the gathering after prayers, Gandhiji congratulated them on having built a Panchayat Ghar. Unless they did the work of the Panchayat, the efforts would be a waste of time and labour.

Distinguished travellers from the world came to India in the days of yore from China and other countries. They came in quest of knowledge and put up with great hardships in travelling. They had reported that in India there was no theft, people were honest and industrious. They needed no locks for their doors. In those days there was no multiplicity of castes as today.

It was the function of Panchayats to revive honesty and industry. If he asked them after one year would they show a clean record and would they show that they had no court to save their Panchayat? It was the function of the Panchyats to teach the villagers to avoid disputes, if they had to settle them. That would ensure speedy justice without any expenditure. They would need neither the police nor the military.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE

Then the Panchayat should see to the catle improvement. They should show steady increase in the milk yield. Our cattle had become a burden on the land for want of care. It was gross ignorance to blame the Muslims for cow slaughter. Mahtma Gandhi held that it was the Hindus who killed the cattle by inches through illtreatment. Slow death by torture was far worse than outright killing.

The Panchayat should also see to an increase in the quantity of foodstuff grown in their village. That was to be accomplished by properly manuring the soil. The Compost Conference recently held in Delhi under the inspiration of Biraben had told them how the excreta of animals and human beings mixed with rubbish could be turned into valuable manure. This manure increased the fertility of the soil. Then they must see to the cleanliness of their village and its inhabitants. They must be clean and healthy in body and mind.

THE CINEMA

He hoped they would have no cinema house. People said the cinema could be a potent means of education That might come true some day, but at the moment he saw how much harm the cinema was doing. They had their indigenous games. They should banish intoxicating drinks and drugs from their midst. He hoped they would eradicate untouchability if there was any trace of it still left in their village. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees, and Christians should all live as brothers and sisters. If they would demonstrate real independence and people from all over India would come to see their model village and take inspiration from it. May God crown their endeavours with success.

BE GOOD TO YOUR GOODS

(and to your luggage and parcels)

When sending articles by rail, pack strongly, and address durably and clearly in English.

First destroy old labels, and obliterate old markings.

If using labels, two are better than one and another inside the package is a wise precaution.

Use metal, leather or wooden labels if ordinary labels cannot be affixed securely.

Give the correct name of station—there may be more than one station at destination town or city.

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Burma Govt. Services

Gradual Retirement Of Non-Nationals: Press Report Denied

RANGOON, Dec. 28. (Reuter): The Government of Burma has reversed the Cabinet sub-Committee's recommendation to retire all non-Burmans in Government services on the eve of Burmese Independence, on January 4, it was reliably learned here to-day.

The Burma Government is presently understood working on a programme of gradual retirement of non-Burmese nationals in Government services. Details of this plan is expected to be announced shortly.

No official statement is available so far regarding the future of non-Burmans in the Burma railways, Rangoon Corporation, Port Commissioner's office and other semi-Government organisations. It is understood, however, that these will follow Government's lead.

PRESS REPORT DENIED.

Addressing the All-Burma Indian Conference here, the Burmese Foreign Minister, U. Tin Tut, stated that he had been authorised to deny reports current here that all Indian officials and employees of the Burma Government would be shifted back to India on January 4.

He said: "They will continue in service after January 4 and we shall devise equitable measures which we hope all of them will be able to accept."

NAZIMUDDIN'S ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES

DACCA, Dec. 28. (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Eastern Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, who was broadcasting from the Dacca Broadcasting Service on the occasion of the 71st birthday of the Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, recounted the achievements of the Quaid-e-Azam and said that Pakistan had come into existence through the efforts and sacrifices of Muslims under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam. But Khawaja Nazimuddin said, Pakistan was not the State of Muslims alone, it belonged to all peoples and communities who lived in it and who were loyal to it. "It is a matter of great pride for Muslims that minority communities are living with peace and honour in Pakistan" added the East Bengal Premier.

President's Position Under China's New Constitution

NANKING, Dec. 27. (Reuter): The future status of the President of China under the new constitution will not enable him to control military, economic or financial affairs, Dr. Sun Fo, Chinese Vice-President told Legislative Yuan (Government branch) to-day.

"The future President to be elected by National Assembly on March 29, will be constitutional head of the Chinese Republic and will not have powers of the President of the United States", he said.

"All matters passed by the Legislative Yuan will be referred to the Executive Yuan for enforcement and not, as previously, to the President for final approval", Dr. Sun Fo added.

The Present President, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, is elected by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (National Government Party) through which the National Congress of the Kuomintang exercises Supreme Effective Control.

Agra v. Lucknow In Inter-'Varsity

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27, (A.P.I.): In the final of the North Zone Inter-varsity cricket championship between Lucknow and Agra the former were all out in their first inings for 92 runs in 133 minutes. Sharif took four wickets for 13 runs.

Agra responded with 181 runs for the loss of seven wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

BOMBAY ENTERS RANJI SEMI-FINAL

Maharashtra Beaten By Innings And 138 Runs

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

Defeating Maharashtra by an innings and 138 runs, Bombay has now qualified itself to enter the semi-final of the Ranji Trophy tournament to be played with the winners of the match between Baroda and W.I.S.C.A.

In their second knock Maharashtra made a laudable effort to retrieve the lost position, but were all out a little after ..lunch for a total of 294, leaving Bombay victorious in the field.

Nimbalkar, the over-night not-out with 95 to his credit, again missed his century, being out to Raiji who got him caught in the slip by Dickinson, when his score was 99. The same bowler got Bannerji stumped behind the wickets by Mantri when he had added only 15 to his overnight total 54.

RAIJI DOES HIS BIT

Raiji thereafter carried on his distructive job and was responsible for three more wickets. He clean-bowled Dalvi when he was at 35, got Jadhav stumped by Mantri when he was 21, and after lunch further victimised Patwardhan by the same trick when he had scored only 12.

Chaudhary was bowled by Amladi, whereas Mane remained not-out with only one to his credit.

Raiji captured five wickets for 95 and Amladi 3 for 24.

BOMBAY (1st Innings) (7 wkts. decl.)	632
MAHARASHTRA (1st innings)	200
MAHARASHTRA (2nd innings)	
M. R. Rege c Dickinson b Amladi	20
P. R. Joshi lbw Umrigar	0
D. N. Gundi lbw Amladi	0
S. D. Deodhar b Umrigar	10
B. B. Nimbalkar c Dickinson b Raiji	99
S. K. Bannerji st. Mantri b Raiji	69
D. G. Chaudhary b Amladi	19
M. G. Dalvi b Raiji	35
K. M. Jadhav st. Mantri b Raiji	21
V. S. Patwardhan st. b Raiji	12
J. R. Mane not out	1
Extras	8
Total	294

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|1; 2|4; 3|23; 4|57; 5|190; 6|209; 7|246; 8 272; 9|291; 10|294.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Amladi	14	4	24	3
Umrigar	24	7	43	2
Dalvi	5	0	18	0
Kore	12	0	41	0
Raiji	32	6	95	5
Mohiuddin	2	0	8	0
Tarapore	17	6	50	0
K. C. Ibrahim	4	1	7	0

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (API): Following are the results of the remaining third round Men's Singles matches played today in the National Lawn Tennis Championship of India:—

Bergelin beat Naresh Commer 6—1, 6—4; Johansson beat Irshad Hussain 9—7, 3—6, 8—6; Dilip Bose beat Roma Rao 6—1, 6—1; Sumat Mishra beat B. C. Anand 6—4, 7—5; Koptapati beat K. B. Madan 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. Narendra Nath beat Balwant Singh 6—3, 6—4. Manmohan beat Mahinder Singh 6—1, 6—4; P. Thappar beat Alexy 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

MALAYAN BADMINTON PLAYERS IN POONA

POONA, Dec. 28. (API): A badminton international match between India and the visiting Malaya team under A. S Samuel will be played at Calcutta during the tourists visit to that city early in January, It is learnt here. Malaya lost the first "International" at Bombay by four matches to three, Malaya giving a walk over in two of the matches.

The Malaya team consisting of Samuel, Dural and Chan Kon Leong played a series of exhibition matches here during the week-end at the P. Y. C. Gymkhana. Dural the new All India Champion, played three one-game exhibition matches against Davinder Mohan, George Lewis and his compatriot Samuel, losing all three games.

In the doubles, however, Samuel and Leong, all India champions easily established their superiority beating Lewis and Davinder Mohan 15/7, 15/11.

ALBERT EINSTEIN PROVED CORRECT IN PREDICTING SPACE CURVED

CHICAGO, Dec. 28. (U.P.A.): Photographs of the Sun in eclipse and other stars proved Albert Einstein correct in predicting that space curved—there is an end to eternity.

A new report came from Dr. George Van Biesbroeck of Yerkes Observatory and one of the scientists who went to Brazil to study the total eclipse of the Sun last May 20. Van Viesbroeck made the first report on the eclipse at the annual meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science.

Van Biesbroeck while reporting the new confirmation of Eistein's theory said the test still leaves in doubt the exact amount of shift or curving of space. In 1915 Einstein had proposed his general theory of relativity with its concepts that space curved everything and has a fourth dimension which is time and that mass and energy are equivalent.

Van Biesbroeck said the "most direct and most promising" of tests of the Einstein theory on space was an apparent shift in a star's position when its light comes to the earth after passing through a massive body such as the Sun.

The moon and planets are too small masses to produce a measurable effect. He said a "total eclipse of the sun is required to make it possible to record star positions near a bright object."

BRAZIL PHOTOGRAPHS.

In Brazil test photographs were taken during the eclipse when stars were visible and others were taken six months later when the star field was free from the sun and visible at night. By comparing the two series of photographs, scientists are able to determine whether light from stars—or space—is bent or curved as it passed the sun on its way to the earth. They said it is clear stars are shifted in eclipse time in the direction predicted in Einstein but there is still a good deal of doubt about the exact amount of shift. Van Biesbroeck said the next important eclipse will come in 1955 and then "there will be a new and better opportunity to settle the problem."

Scientists explained that the theory of relativity has little bearing on everyday life but it helped to explain the structure of atom. Such knowledge led to the atom bomb. It will also have a big part in the application of atomic energy to peacetime purposes and help scientists in understanding the structure of the universe as a whole.

Grasshoppers Invade Cricket Pitch

ADELAIDE, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Swarms of grasshoppers invaded the pitch, and play in the Sheffield Shield match between South Australia and Queensland was held up several times today, while the batsmen tried to sweep the pests clear.

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BAD YEAR FOR PUNTERS

Highlights Of British Flat-Racing Season

For punters, but definitely not for bookmakers, the English flat-racing season finished on a note of "Regret"—grey selling plater of that name, which won the Manchester November Handicap at 66-1. The misfortune which had dogged backers in big races throughout the seson thus lasted to the end, writes Mr. Walter Pilkington. Recegoers may now turn to the further hazards of steeplechasing.

Regret's sensational victory when ridden by tiny 16-year-old Jimmy Walker landed a £50,000 coup for its Leeds owner, Mrs. Senior, her relatives and friends. Mrs. Senior finished 13th among winning owners with successes value £11,000. Leading owner for the tenth time and top in the breeding list was the Aga Khan, distinguished patron and supporter of British racing for many years.

Other prominent owners were the Maharajah of Baroda, owner of Sayajirao, whisky king J. A. Dewar, Dorothy Paget, newspaper magnate Lord Astor, French millionaire M. Boussac and Lord Rosebery. Another aristocratic racing patron, Lord Derby, is lower in the list than usual Top trainer was Fred Darling, his sixth such honour and very fitting on his retirement as master of the famed Beckhampton stables. The 26 winners he trained won £65,000.

LEADING JOCKEY

Far ahead in the leading jockeys list was the champion, Gordon Richards, whose total of 269 winners was ten higher than his previous best. He won the top place for the 20th time in 25 years and celebrated by winning the last race of the season. This remarkable little man of 43 has created a world record by riding more than 3,740 winners in a dazzling career. His heart's desire is to gain the turf's blue riband by winning the Derby, a triumph he has always missed. Gordon intends to go on riding until he has a bad year. Meanwhile, he will continue to earn three times a Cabinet Ministers salary as king of the turf.

Closest rivals for this crown are Donuglas and Eph Smith, Billy Nevett and Egar Britt. All four topped the century of winners in enjoying their best season. Leader was D. Smith with 173. Stock sired by Nearco won 41 races valued over £42,000. Nearco sired Dante, the Derby winner, two years ago. Dante's own brother, sold as a yearling for the record sum of 28,000 guineas, proved his class and value after minor disappointments by winning the Doncaster St. Ledger in a thrilling last furlong sprint with French challenger Arbar. Sayajirao is now worth £50,000.

French horses had a good season but the invaders were not unconquerable. Thanks mainly to Imprudence, the flying filly which netted £15,000 from two classes—Oaks and One Thousand Guineas—stakes value £68,000 were gained in 18 wins by French-owned and trained horses. Staying power was largely the secret of the French successes in England. Races may be extended in length to encourage the breeding and training of stayers. One lesson of the season is that distances have been too kind sprinters.

TUDOR MINSTREL FAILS

One racing highlight was the starting failure in the Derby of the wonder horse Tudor Minstrel which won the shorter classic, the Two Thousand Guineas, by the fantastic margin of eight lengths, but was spent when leading and in sight of the Derby winning post. Tudor Minstrel's glorious but misleading Guineas victory, nevertheless, will always be remembered.

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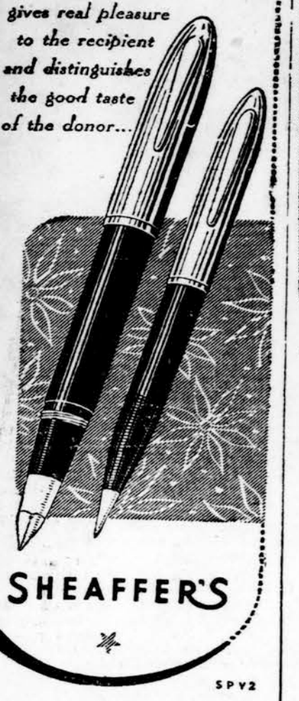

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Note: In view of rumours this school has never had, nor has any intention of closing down.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Margasirsh Vad 2, 2004
Muslim: Safar 15, 1367
Parsi Tir 27, 1317
Sunrise 7-11 a.m., Sunset 6-11 p.m.
Hightide 01-08, 12-50, Lowtide 07-14, 18-59

Today's Engagements

HINDI JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE:— Today at 7 p.m. at Hindi Nagar (Marine Drive) Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary General Meeting of Members today at Registered Office of Association, the Cooperage.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE PARADE: On Tuesday (tomorrow) at 8-30 a.m. at Naigaum Headquarters. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Home Minister, Bombay, will be present at the occasion.

ALL-INDIA RADIO (BOMBAY): At 9-45 p.m. today AIR Bombay will broadcast a discussion between Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Sohrab N. C. Patuck on "Present Day Traffic problem in Bombay".

On Tuesday, the 30th Dec. at 9-45 p.m. Mokerjee will broadcast a talk on "Vande Mataram" in the series" songs that made History".

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN UNION Due to reasons inevitable and unavoidable this union and its Primary School have been temporarily shifted to and located at35-36 Vallabhai Patel Road, Vile Parle (West) on and from 22-12-1947.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Past-students and friends of Esplanade High School, Fort, Bombay, which was founded in January 18898, by the late Mr. H. P. Pavri and Mr. N. B. Laskary, will be glad to know that the school will be completing 50 years of its useful existence—at the end of this month. The school authorities intend to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the school somewhere in February next. The jubilee programme will comprise a drama and a variety performance to be staged by the boys of the school, an exhibition, a cinema show, sports etc.

Kannada Sahitya Sammelan

The 31st session of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan (Karnatak Literary Conference) is being held at "Muddana Nagar", Kasaragod, (South Kanara), on the 28th, 29th and 30th December under the Presidentship of Sri Thirumale Tatacharya Sharma. Mr. Justice R. A. Jahagirdar will declare the Sammelan open. The Karnatak Unification Conference is also being held on the 29th inst. at the same place under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Public Health, Government of Madras.

Death Of Surat Educationist

Sjt. Gordhandas N. Kaji, retired Educational Inspector, Baroda State, passed away at Surat at the ripe old age of 83 on 17th December, 1947.

He graduated from the Bombay University in the late nineties. He was one of the pioneers of education. After retirement from Baroda State Service, he with the late Mr. Chaganlal Thakurdas Modi, started a free school called Mahila Vidyalaya for girls in Gopipura, Surat and devoted all his time and energy to its growth and development. Gujerat has lost in him a practical educationist and devoted social worker.

CLUB HOUSES ON SHIVAJI PARK

Residents Protest Against Unplanned Building On Open Space

Shivaji Park, the well-known open maidan in North Bombay, the envy other localities and the scene of many historic events, is likely to be parcelled out to various gymkhanas and clubs and the open space built upon with assorted club houses according to arrangements stated to have been entered into by these organisations with the Municipal Corporation.

The Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh, a non-political social welfare organisation representing residents of the locality, has issued an appeal to the public to rally against such a move and has also submitted a memorial to the Corporation in this behalf.

The memorial points out how twenty years ago, the Municipality recognising the deficiency of open spaces in the city set apart a big plot of land and allotted it for public use in commemoration of the tercentenary of the great Shivaji. This open plot was the central feature of a housing scheme which rapidly arose in the locality. The Municipality has approved of plans for the development of the park, but so far they have remained on paper.

In the beginning there was only one old club house on the park site—that of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana. Another gymkhanas, building has been put up recently in the south west corner of the park. Areas of the park had been leased out to certain sporting bodies for games. Otherwise the park was open for the use of the public. It is now understood that these sporting organisations have had certain areas demarcated and leased out to them for their exclusive use and that they have also been permitted to put up buildings at various points in the park.

This move is bound to destroy the beauty of the park, prejudice its future development and limit its use to the general public.

The Shivaji Park Nagarik Sangh while protesting against such a development has, however, taken a moderate stand. It has urged not the denial or reversal of leases entered into by the Municipality. Admitting that it may be desirable to lease out land to recognised public organisations of a non-communal nature and further admitting that these organisations may find it necessary to put up club houses, the Sangh has strongly urged that the building of structures should be planned in such a way as to leave the bulk of the open space for unhindered public use. The Sangh has suggested that all such buildings should be allowed only along the Cadell Road side and not anywhere else on the vast curve of the Shivaji Park.

U. K. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN BOMBAY

With effect from January 1st 1948, the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom will cease to have his office in the premises of the U. K. Trade Commissioner, and his new address will be:— The Deputy High Commissioner, Officer of the United Kingdom High Commission in India, Botawala Chambers, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (Tel. 33827).

The address of the other U. K. Government offices in Bombay will remain unchanged as follows:— U. K. Trade Commissioner, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Bombay. (Tel. 23095). British Information Services, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (Tel. 21702).

AUCTION OF CAR AT F. I. A. I. EXHIBITION

The "Hindustan 10" motor car and the Refrigerator which are on show at the Exhibition near the Theatre will be auctioned at the Exhibition ground on the 2nd of January, 1948, at 7 p.m. Those interested can participate in the auction sale. The benefit of the auction sale will be handed over to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan as a contribution towards its educational activities. The Committee's Office at the Exhibition will be glad to give further particulars about the auction sale.

"PROGRESSIVE YOUTHS:" In aid of the Progressive Youths Fund, Kalavikas will present the play "Devmanus" at Sreenand Theatre, Dadar, at 9 a.m. on the 1st of January 1948. "Progressive Youths" is an organisation of young men and women which has been formed to foster a spirit of social and political tolerance among youths and to encourage and develop their histriotic, oratorical, musical and other talents.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Dec. 29 (Mon.)

244 m (1,231 kc|s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan, 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 L. R. Vaze (Sitar), 8-45 Sundrabai (Vocal), 9-0 Suresh Haldankar (Vocal).

12-0 p.m. Programme of special interest to women (H. U. and H.), 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 Apki Pasand, 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Lunch Hour.

4-20 p.m. L. B. Naik (Vocal), 4-40 V. K. Kunte (Vocal), 5-0 L. R. Vaze (Sitar), 5-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Vocal), 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 L. B. Naik (Vocal), 6-30 Ganpatram Krut Bhajano by R. Dave, 6-45 Sundrabai (Vocal), 7-0 Surprise programe, 7-15 L. R. Vaze (Sitar), 7-30 Arthik Avalokan, 7-45 Gujarat Nu Sangeet, 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Vocal), 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Programme Parade, 9-45 My Best Story 10-0 Suresh Haldankar (Vocal), 10-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar (Vocal).

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc|s)

7-40 a.m. Goda Gani, 5-40 Topic of Day, 5-55 Local, 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (4,880 kc|s)—7-45 p.m. Comm-News, 8-0 Kolak Ni Krutio, 8-15 Sundrabai, 9-0 V. K. Kunte, 9-30 Ramanlal Dave, 10-0 American Sketch Book, Songs and Music from America.

Maximum Interest Money-Lenders Can Get

BOMBAY, Dec. 28 (API): The Government of Bombay has fixed six per cent per annum in respect of secured loans and nine per cent per annum for unsecured loans as the maximum rates of interest chargeable in all classes of money-lending business throughout the Province. A notification to this effect has been made in a Gazette Extraordinary under the newly passed Bombay Money-Lenders Act.

SIND HINDU SEWA SAMITI (REFUGEE DEPT.)

The following articles have been found by our volunteers from Bombay Docks:

S. S. KARAPARA on 18-12-1947: 1. A package wrapped in blue coat containing miscellaneous goods.

S. S. VARSOVA on 19-12-1947: 1. One lock 2. Ring of keys

S. S. VARELA on 20-12-1947: 1. One trunk black colour without lock, with some marks in English 2. Wooden cot wrapped in gunny cloth with marks in English 3. One gunny bag with marks in English. 4. One basket The owners should please contact at the following address:

THE SIND HINDU SEVA SAMITI
127 Mahatma Gandhi Road
Fort, Post Box No. 459
Bombay No. 1.

D. E. ITALIA SAVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL: The D. E. Italia Sarajanik High School, Chikhli, observed the Physical Training Day and Parents'Day on the 20th and 21st Decebber 1947 respectively. On physical training day, after Mass Drill by the students of the school, small entertainment programme in small dramas and songs was performed. The president, Govindbhai Badshah stressed the need of effective physical training and had declared a donation of Rs. 1001/- to the school fund. Donations amounting to Rs. 8,000 were promised on the day, in response to the acute appeal made by the head of the school.

NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR INDIA

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A scheme for the establishment of a National MMueum of Art Archaeology and Anthropology ws approved by the Government of India, was revealed by Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler Director General of Archaeology, India, in the course of his presidential address at the third annual meeting of the Museums' Association of India, at the Convocation Hall, this morning.

Inaugurating the Conference Diwn Bhadur K. M. Jhaveri said that in India museum consciousness was not yet aroused to the extent it should. He regretted that the recommendations in the report on Museums in India by Messrs. Markham and Hargreaves were not implemented.

He stated that in order to increase the standard and status of museums in India, the Provincial and the Central Governments should provide financial aid and appoint officers to inspect and guide the museum authorities. He suggested tht endowment to award scholarships for training curators should be made available.

Continuing the speaker appreciated the U. P. Government's move to establish regional and village museums throughout the Province. He remarked that the scheme was an ideal one and hoped that if such schemes were started, the day was not far off when the museum movement would grow stronger in India.

INDIAN HISTORY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The tenth conference of the Indian History Congress concluded its three day session this evening at the Convocation Hall. Prof. Mohammad Habib presided.

The meeting decided to hold the forthcoming conference next year at New Delhi.

A resolution condoling the sad death of Dr. Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan the first president and founder of the Congress was passed. The meeting accepted the resignation of Rt. Hon'ble Tej Bahadur Sapru the president of the Executive Board of the Congress and placed on record his services. Dr. Tarachand was profusely congratulated on his appointment as Indi Govt's Ambassador to Afghanistan.

The following office bearers were elected for the year 1948:—President Prof. Mohammad Habib. Vice-Presidents:—Dr. Tarachand and Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri and General Secretary Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Prof. D. V. Potdar was elected as the president for the next conference to be held in New Delhi.

Advisory Board For Training Of Labour Workers

In pursuance of the proposal of the Director of Labour Welfare the Government of Bombay has constituted an Advisory Board for the school for Training of Labour Welfare Workers in Bombay consisting of the following members:

The Director of Labour Welfare, Bombay (Chairman), Prof. C. N. Vakil, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Mr. G. D. Ambekar, Mr. R. G. Gokhale, and the Principal, School for training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay (Secretary).

The Board will advise on all matters pertaining to the training of Labour Welfare Workers.

The Board will also co-opt one representative of the Social Service League, Bombay.

MYSORE LEAGUERS AND 'VANDE MATARAM'

BANGALORE, Dec. 28 (U.P.I.): The Working Committee of the Mysore State Muslim League has directed Muslim students in schools and colleges in the State not to object to the singing of "Vande Mataram" by Hindu students.

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A JAISINH Release

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, December 28. (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours I.S.T. on Sunday 28th December 1947:—

Ahmedabad 87 58 0 2.1 plus 1.9 Allahabad 74 45 0 0 minus 0.6 Bangalore 80 55 0 1.1 minus 1.9 Baroda 90 49 0 0 minus 0.8 Belgaum 83 54 0 2.9 plus 1.0 Bhuj 86 56 0 0 minus 0.1 BOMBAY 89 66 0 0 minus 0.6 Calcutta 76 53 0 1.1 plus 0. 1 Colombo 86 69 0 11.1 minus 7.0 Cutack 78 56 0 3.8 plus 1.9 Darjiling 61 42 0 0.2 minus 0.9 Dehra Dun 67 45 0 0.1 minus 1.1 Delhi 74 44 0 0.3 minus 0.1 Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 50 0 11 minus 0.3 Lucknow 71 44 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Madras 83 54 64 0 3.3 minus 14.9 Mahabaleshwar 74 57 0 0.7 minus 1.1 Multan 72 49 0 0 minus 0.3 Musoorie 63 44 0 0.3 minus 1.1 Mysore 81 57 0 1.9 minus 1.3 Nagpur 85 51 0 0.1 nil Ootacamund 71 39 0 1.1 minus 6.7 Pachmarhi 72 43 0 0.1 minus 0.9 Patna 74 50 0 0 minus 0.5 Poona 87 48 0 0.4 minus 0.8 Quetta 40 21 0 1.0 minus 0.2 Rajkot 88 54 0 0 minus 0.3 Shillong 68 39 0 0.3 minus 1.5 Sholapur 88 51 0 0.4 minus 1.3 Simla 59 41 0 1.0 minus 0.6 Srinagar 42 27 0 1.7 plus 0.1 Surat 90 58 0 0 minus 0.4.

Daily Weather Summary

POONA December 28 (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday the 28th Dec. 1947.

Except for isolated show-showers in Kashmir, weather has been dry over the country.

FORECAST UNTIL 29TH EVENING:— A few showers will occur in Kashmir and the East Punjab. Scattered dust or thunderstorm are likely in the plains of the West Punjab and adjoining Rajputana. A slight rise of night temperatures is exceptol over the West Deccan, West Central India and the West Central Provinces.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Fascism is a child a nasty child of this time; it is might and suppressed right, combined. Every day, we witness how its force destroys the principles of justice. The concentration camps illustrate how terror destroys character, and makes of individuals shameless hypocrites. What the German dictatorship has done in the way of lies and frauds results from mental degeneration of those in power.

THOMAS MANN
Winner of Nobel Peace Prize.

The Bombay Chronicle

MAULANA AZAD'S LEAD

The Muslim Convention that opened on Saturday last at Lucknow under the presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was truly momentous because, in the very vital interests of Indian Muslims themselves, it has got to prove a turning point in their history. They have to begin an entirely new life in free, secular and democratic India as nationals and citizens of the Indian Union. And Lucknow defines for them the character of the new life and points its direction. In his presidential address, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the greatest and wisest Indian Muslim statesman of modern times—what he saw and said forty years ago and has been saying since then is now beginning to be realised by disillusioned critics and scoffers—told the Muslims of the Indian Union that it was no use brooding over the past. They have to forget the past in the sense of wiping it, along with its blunders and tragedies, clean off the slate. They have to forget it consciously in order to save the future from being vitiated by it in any way. It follows that the blunders must be realised and the tragedy understood. What they are are well-known. In the last ten years particularly, Muslims of India were the deluded victims of communal propaganda and of the fantastic but disastrous two-nation theory, which fostered communal hatred and hostility and created the spirit of separatism between citizen and citizen. The atmosphere of the country became poison ridden. The result we all know and we are all suffering from. The League was responsible for it. Its main objective was Pakistan, the justification for which was derived from the two-nation theory. The country has now been divided whether for good or for ill. Its consequences for Pakistan, present or prospective, need not be dwelt upon. But its consequences for the Muslims of the Indian Union could prove fatal if they were not immediately safeguarded against.

Muslims have to rescue themselves from the past that menaces their own future and also, to a great extent, the general interests of the entire country. They have to forget that they constitute a separate nation—an idea which has brought them nothing better than a dangerous fate—and to realise that they are citizens of free, democratic India deriving sustenance from their own rights and duties as citizens and not from any other source. But that is impossible if they function politically through any communal organisation. Such organisations must go. That means that the Muslim League must be liquidated completely. As Maulana Azad pointed out, it is defeating the object if the Muslim League is preserved even in a changed form. For, it cannot be separated from its past traditions and its fundamental communalism. In the new India communal politics is harmful and more so for Indian Muslims, who have to outlive so much. Not that Muslims alone have to discard communalism in politics. As Maulana Azad pointed out, "when I say this to the Muslims I do recognise and admit that there are reactionary and communal elements among Hindus and other communities, but I consider it my duty to call upon the Muslims not only to save themselves from the whirlpool of communalism but also to advance boldly in this field and give a lead to others whatever may be their religion. In fact, I want the Muslamans to become the forerunners in the field of democratic politics, discard the notion that the Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations and imbibe the true concept of common nationhood."

The Muslim League gave the lead for communalism. Let the Muslims of India give the lead for nationalism in that true democratic tradition, which has been the historic pride of Musalmans and which they deserted for so many years. They have, of course, their religious and cultural identity which no one can, or does deny, and which should be preserved and protected. This can be best done by an organisation like the Jamiat-ul-Ulema which, apart from its intrinsic right to function in that sphere, also commands the attention and respect of the entire Indian people for its past services to the cause of India's freedom. But they have to give up their political identity as communally separate. Politically they can function only as Indian citizens in common with other fellow-Indians. They must join, for that purpose, some strictly national and non-communal organisation. And can there be any doubt of the wisdom of Maulana Azad's suggestion that that organisation is the Congress? Its national record is there for all to see and acknowledge, its leadership, headed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom the Muslims themselves now wholeheartedly recognise, is the pride and admiration of the entire impartial world. It is the supreme good fortune of minorities, especially Indian Muslims, that the Indian Union possesses such leaders and an organisation like the Indian National Congress with its sixty years' life and work of service to all without discrimination and with its doors always wide open to all Indians on the basis of absolute equality. The Congress and its great leaders are the guarantee of protection for Muslim rights and their interests. The patriotism of Muslims as Indian citizens and nationals will vindicate that guarantee.

Frankly Speaking

Ferment In The States

Political agitation in the Indian States is fast gathering momentum and the developments in certain States have been unexpected. The movement for a merger in the Indian Union is one such, and what is most gratifying is that in several cases the rulers themselves have made the first definite move. Beginning in Orissa, the movement has spread to the Central Provinces and the Deccan States. And now we learn it is passing on to Gujerat and wherever tiny states exist. Some of the rulers concerned are trying to oppose the movement by forming unions, of such States on the plea that constitutional reforms like responsible Government are not feasible in very small States. They evidently feel that with their united strength they can better safeguard their personal interests. The people naturally prefer a merger in the Indian Union but have not definitely opposed the union of States. They expect to get responsible Government in such unions.

Hyderabad And Kashmir

Hyderabad and Kashmir are a class by themselves. There is no question here of a merger in either Union. Hyderabad's accession to the Indian Union is obviously inevitable. It is now a question of months, some delay being possible on account of certain constitutional details in the Instrument of accession. The accession can not but be expedited if the spirit of the standstill agreement between India and the State is kept up. The appointment of Mr. K M. Munshi as India's Agent-General in Hyderabad may be trusted to help maintain that spirit scrupulously on both sides. As regards Kashmir, the question of accession is to be decided soon by the people themselves. If the nationalist policy of the Congress is pursued by all concerned, we have no doubt the people of the State will declare for accession to India. One thing that is clearer than any other is that sooner or later the question of accession and of internal administration will be decided only by the will of the people. It will be impossible for any ruler or union of rulers to resist that will.

Deplorable

Unless an eleventh hour understanding is arrived at between Government and the Labour leaders concerned, something like a general strike seems inevitable to-day. It is a pity, indeed, that in spite of the Labour Minister's repeated assurances that both the Government of Bombay and the Central Government are already considering and will continue to consider sympathetically the main grievances of the workers, the labour leaders persist in their determination to call a general strike, without any regard to the serious inconvenience to lakhs of people in the city and suburbs. And even when the day's strike ends the main issues will remain as unsettled as ever. It seems possible, from the latest statements of the labour leaders, that their greatest grievance is the police restrictions on their metings. And the sudden changes in the Police authorities decisions have certainly made a settlement more difficult. The only lingering hope now is that some understanding on this score may yet avert a crisis.

Indian History Congress

Independence has enabled Indians to interpret history more impartially than they could before. Inaugurating the tenth session of the Indian History Congress in the city the other day, Mr. B. G. Kher remarked that the need for a balanced outlook on the part of our historians had never been greater than it was today. Such an outlook is easier today than before, mainly for the reason that the old inferiority complex is gone. The whole world is now dealing with India in the natural way in which one free country deals with another, and India canot fail to respond as naturally, apart of course from the individual historian's prejudices. Referring to the old tendency on the part of certain foreign writers on Indian history to exhibit us to the world at large "as ignorant, degraded and dishonest and to magnify our faults and to gloss over our virtues", Mr. Kher warned our future historians "not to go to the other extreme and begin to whitewash all our blemishes." The warning is not superfluous till the passions of the recent past die down. But later those historians who write, not for the day, but for all time, will better realise what Mr. Kher has suggested that "they and their work will rise or fall in accordance with the measure of successes that they achieve in sticking to the principles of truth and of the right and rational interpretation of facts"

Record Facts

Historians who wish to write for posterity know that whoever twists facts to suit his prejudices or preconcieved notions will be as easily found out as the man who gives false evidence is seen through by a shrewd judge. If only the facts of history are stated by a historian truthfully, it does not much matter what inferences he draws therefrom. In the light of different interpretations of the same facts the careful reader will be better able to draw the right lessons than if the facts themselves were inaccurate. India sorely needs a full and accurate history of her past. Such a history will raise India high in the estimation of the world and will in particular, amply corroborate the view of most Indians, well expressed by Mr. Justice Chagla in the following words: "Nowhere else in the world has there been such a synthesis of different religions, cultures and ideas as in this country of ours. In varied and manifold diversity there has run like a golden thread the oneness of India."

ONLY HINDI CAN BE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Rahulji Advocates Nagari Script For All India

ADDRESSES AT HINDI CONFERENCE

Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan presiding over the thirty-fifth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held at Bombay on Sunday said.

"Great and formidable tasks lie ahead of Free India. Due to our slavery under an alien rule, we have lagged miles behind the world powers. The foreign rulers used to delight in this shortcoming of ours. But now that India is free, we have again to be in the vanguard—we have to complete in a few years, the journey of centuries. In this literature has to play a unique role. We have to create and produce such a literature that will fetch us and our country a place in the comity of nations."

"There is no room now for despair, despondency and pessimism. We have intelligence, our country is rich and resourceful, and we have seventy-two crores of hands. We have to become one of the three great powers of the world. There is not a day or an hour to lose, in this great uphill task, every man and woman in India will have to contribute his or her might. The next twenty-five years are going to be crucial. Let us do our duty".

HINDI COMING INTO ITS OWN.

Rahulji said, "Since the advent of freedom, India is not to-day what she was before. To-day again, Hindi is attaining that respectable position which was hers 700 years ago. Hindi has been in the oblivion for such a long time, that reappearing to-day on the horizon of our cultural life, she assumes a great responsibility. Formerly, though Hindi's importance was duly recognised, yet Sanskrit commanded a greater respect and circulation. To-day none can prevent Hindi from attaining the rightful stage of her great glory. It has not only to become the language of the courts, parliaments, and Governmental epistles, but also to become the medium of instruction of each and every progressive scientific and literary endeavour. This is an uphill task, but I am confident that Hindi will survive it."

"India is an Union to-day. It is therefore necessary that it should have a language also. It is up to us to consider and decide what language should be adopted. There are among the people of India some who still think that English should be made the national language of India. This unfortunate belief is a result of the persistence of slavish tendencies in them. This slogan for English must be most emphatically condemned."

"India must have a single language for her lingua franca' and Hindi is the most suitable one. It is so not only because it is wide-spread, but because languages like Assami, Bengalee, Uriya, Marathi, Gujarati and Punjabi, which bear a close affinity to it, will be easily understood by Hindi knowing people."

URDU SCRIPT WON'T DO.

"As regards the Script, the adoption of Urdu Script is out of question. It is so imperfect and incomplete that several of the Islamic countries have already scrapped it. We must even think of burdening our language with that Script."

The Protaganist of Hindi have met with some objection from certain quarters to the effect that they want to establish a Hindi Imperialism in India. This is a false propaganda on their part and is meant to prejudice the minds of non-Hindi speaking public and to instil a fear in their minds that by adopting Hindi they will be ruining the literature of their own language. This is wrong. The regional languages will hold their sway in their respective provinces and Hindi will come in only when the exchange of thoughts on an inter-provincial basis commences.

"That, however, does not mean that people reading Urdu should not be given any facility. Everyone should have the right to study in his own language and script. Those Urdu speaking people who want their education through the medium of Urdu should be given the freedom to do so." "But, looking at the state of things, I appeal to you to adopt Nagari script for Urdu also. The western Asian countries and the Turkish languages, which have cast off the Arabic script have profited immenseiy."

TALK OF REUNION MEANINGLESS.

"It is argued in favour of Urdu that if the Urdu-writing-and speaking Muslims of the Indian Union are made to study Hindi then the divided India can never be united.

But I hold, that all talk of unification of the divided India is not only wishful but harmful as well. Our generation has done what it could. The task of unification is next generation's. Let us not create any difficulties for them. Unification is possible only when, in both the divided parts, nationalism replaces religious fanaticism and welfare of the society replaces the welfare of the individual."

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sjt. Radhakrishna Khaitan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while welcoming the delegates to the Conference said that it was not necessary for him to indicate the importance of the Sammelan at a time when the country was being reconstituted. He was proud that the foundations of our culture was being laid in the city. Referring to Bombay, he said, that few years back Hindi had almost an insignificant place in the city, but inspite of very little help, even opposition from the Government and local leaders, it had made progress and has now established its position.

Sjt. Khaitan enumerated the various obstacles in the way of Hindi and noted with satisfaction its complete acceptance by the city population. Pictures had played an important role, despite their mixed or impure language, in spreading Hindi. He suggested that though the film industry in the city was half-dead because it tried to spread impure language, it had collected best Hindi writers and artists who would now independently serve the cause of Hindi."

On conclusion Mr. Khaitan said: "The task before the Sammelan is to develop Hindi to become an effective substitute for English. There is dearth of literature and scarcity of books on scientific topics. The production of books on various subjects should become the task of the Sammelan."

Sjt. Khaitan made an appeal to all to come forward and contribute to make Hindi powerful, and enable it to assume its rightful place.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The next question is when shall we know that we are welcome (in the Congress) and how? ....we must leave it to Mahatma Gandhi to tell us when. He is the one man who has brought back sanity to an insane world....we can trust him to give us the right lead....we await his signal."
Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy.

* * *

In a second statement since his appointment as High Commissioner for the Indian Union of the All-India Muslim League (Karachi) Janab Madras Mohomed Ismail Sahib Bahadur declares: "Nobody, nor any number of people, can dissolve the (League) organisation in any place."

Nobody?
Isn't that 'lese majeste'?

* * *

Criticising the Muslim League High Commissioner's attitude and manoeuvres, Mr. S. A. Shaffee Mohomed Sheriff of Madras says: "Where angels fear to tread, Mr. Mahomed Ismail rushes in."

Thereby Mr. Shaffee Mahomed himself proves that he, Mr. Shaffee Mahomed is quite irrelevant. The one thing Mr. Mahomed Ismail is not is fool.

* * *

Sir Mohmmad Zafrullah Khan who has duly been sworn in as a Pakistan Cabinet Minister, has taken over the Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Portfolios from Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

There is, however, no basis, for the fear that it won't stop there.

* * *

According to a London report, Mr. Anthony Eden is 'en route' to Iraq on a visit to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Probably it needed only that to complete the confusion threatening Iran.

It serves to clarify the situation too, though.

* * *

A Jerusalem report of one of the recent clashes between the Arabs and Jews says that the Arabs were employing various types of weapons against the Haganah forces.

That's too bad. It isn't playing the game. The Arabs should respect the holy obligation to surrender their homeland quietly to the Partitionists and their proteges.

* * *

Apropos of the wobbling regarding permission-no-permission for holding labour meetings on Saturday last, workers, said a report, were bewildered because the police had been changing their minds too often.

We are not so much interested in the bewilderment of the workers as in the autocratic assumption by the police of a privilege to which they are not entitled.

In fact, it is a provocative encroachment on the acknowledged right of woman and we suggest that it should be most shriek—seriously taken up by the forthcoming All-India Women's Conference at Madras.

Rahul Sankrityayan

A Brief Study Of The President Of The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

By K. C. SONREXA

I was attending the P. E. N. Conference at Banaras during the first week of November last when the surprising news came that Mahapundit Rahul Sankrityayan has been elected president of the 35th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Bombay by a convenient majority, defeating, among others, no lesser personalities than Shree Balkrishna Sharma Navin and Seth Govind Das, both being veteran Hindi writers and political leaders of countrywide fame as also members of the Constituent Assembly of India. But this was not the point that made the news of any consequence, for at least Navinjee's success would have been equally welcome, if not more opportune; and it is sometimes unliterary even unpolitical to favour comparisons between the great men of the same field. What made the election of any real importance and news value, was the fact that "the Hindi speaking people have conclusively proved," to quote the very first sentence of Rahulji's presidential address, "by electing a Buddhist, who is also a pronounced leftist in politics, that there is no place for narrow sectarianism and any chauvinism in the Hindi world." I was, then, at the Udaipur session of the Sammelan, by Dr. Ram Kumar Verma, well-known Hindi poet and playwright in his address as a sectional president of the Sahitya Parishad: he prophesied, while criticising the progressive trends and writers in modern Hindi literature, that they (the progressive Hindi writers) would be turned not only out of the Sammelan, but the whole literary world, just as the Indian Communists have been expelled out of the Congress. And, now imagine Rahuljee, an active member of the Indian Communist Party, being elected Sammelan's president after a short period of only two years since the prophesy of the Chhayavadi poet:

A "Jail Bird"

But, surely, it was not the politics of the man which made him a choice of the Hindi electorate, for Rahuljee is yet no important leader in the political set-up of the country, although he had been the president of the All-India Kisan Sabha in 1940 as also the president of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha during the same period. The Hindi language and literature, ever since their conscious growth, have been a language and literature of protest in that the nationalistic traditions of the Hindi literature since 1857 (the Age of Bhartendu Babu Harishchandra) and also the practical part that most of its writers took in the freedom struggle, have together contributed toward bringing about the historic day of August 15, 1947. And Rahuljee has also spent seven years of his youth in jail including two years in the notorious Deoli Camp. He was elected delegate to the Kanpur, Gaya and Gauhati sessions of the Indian National Congress. And now he has been voted to the presidentship of the only compact and great organisation of the "Lingua Franca" by all, from Sabhites to Socialists, not only because of his selfless services as a patriot, but also for his great scholarship and profound learning and voluminous authorship which secured for him the professorship of Oriental Languages at the University of Leningrad, U.S.S.R., in which capacity he teaches Hindi and Pali besides doing regular research in various fields of human history. His being the first Hindi writer and scholar to have achieved such rare distinction in a great foreign land and bringing Hindi to the fore of world languages, is of prideful interest and national importance to all lovers of Hindi and to all those who have struggled for decades, either independently or under the banner of the Sahitya Sammelan, to get Hindi adopted as the national language of the country. It is a happy coincidence indeed that his election came about at the same time as the declaration of Hindi as the official language of the United Provinces. The same Sammelan which never had the wisdom of honouring Premchand and Prasad by electing them its president, at its very first post-Independence session has made a right choice and it augurs well for the potentially great future of Hindi.

Early Life And Education

Born of comparatively unorthodox of Brahmin parents on April 9 1893, in village Kanella in District Azamgarh, U.P. Kedar Nath Pandey (he adopted the name Rahul Sankrityayan on becoming a Buddhist) wears a face extraordinary sharp yet soft features which have some "Greek touch" about them. Six feet tall, sturdy and fair, Rahul Sankrityayan looks a very distinguished personality, whose magnetism and charm are, perhaps only next to the poet Nirala's. His education began with the Urdu alphabet because his father desired a Government clerical career for him; but his attention was mainly absorbed in the stories of the thrilling adventures his maternal grandfather had in the military service. These stories created in the young mind an undying passion for wandering, a craving for adventure and thirts for knowledge. While yet eleven years old, he was married, an incident that made Rahul a confirmed 'rebel' and a perpetual tramp for good even at that tender age. When he was fourteen his mother died and he attempted his first flight from Kanella to Calcutta. Rahul did return home twice, but when for the third time he escaped to the Himalayas in the company of a Sadhu, he vowed not to return home until he was fifty years old. And so he did, visiting Azamgarh in 1943.

Spiritual Struggles

During those thirty-five years of wandering from Ceylon to Leningrad Rahul lived a most varied and hard life and accummulated wisdom and knowledge of the ages old but yet undiscovered past and of the most extraordinary as also the most commonplace of the living present—an experience and achievement which have given him deep insight into human history and a "vision" of the future While studying Sanskrit at Benares in 1911 under the guidance of some devotees of the Goddess Durga he determined either to have Her "dar shan" or die. His seven days' continuous and mealless "tapasya" and "jap" ended in utter failure and consequently he took poison to commit suicide but his classmates saved his precious life in good time. The spiritual adventure, though it virtually behind him, nevertheless opened the eyes of his mind: he realised his place and work lay on the earth in the shape of struggle against concrete and harsh realities of life. Then, he thought it useless to attempt the study of Vedant philosophy in orginal Sanskrit and joined the local D.A.V. school to study English and Mathematics. At about this time he came across in the Hindi Monthly "Saraswati" a series of travel accounts of Europe and America by Swami Satyadew Parivrajak, which encouraged Rahul too to go abroad; but then it was not like running away to the Himalayas without a penny in the pocket and the problem of money stood in his way. A golden opprtunity however, suddenly offered itself to Rahul when the Mahant of Paras (District Saran, Bihar) invited him to be heir to the rich "Gaddi" of the "Matha". Rahul readily accepted the offer and overnight he became Ram Udar from Kedarnath, a handsomely developed youth of twenty. But the disillusionment came earlier than expected: he was asked to exact rent from the kisans of the Math's estate by all the means notorious of the zamindari system. This Rahul could not do in the name of God and religion and so save up the Math. After a brief sojourn in South India, he returned as an Arya Samajist to the North and joined the Musafir Arya Vidyalaya at Agra.

Linguistic Studies

It was there that he met Maulvi Mahesh Prasad, the famous Hindu scholar of Islamic theology and of Arabic and Persian literatures, from whom he imbibed "modernism" and a political sensibility which further matured as he came into contact with the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi's Daily "Pratap" the torch-bearer of social reforms and the freedom-struggle In 1915 Rahul wrote his first Hindi article in "Bhaskar" a Meerut weekly. The article contained an interesting account of his up-to-date adventures and tramping. As an Arya Samajist worker he soon developed his writing and public speaking faculties and by 1921, when he had his first political confinement for offering Satyagraha, Rahul and achieved a literary style in writing and a political style in a speech-making. During his seven years in the fold of the Aryas Samaj he again took up and completed his study of not only Sanskrit but also Pali whereby he was so much attracted towards Buddhism that he decided to become a monk and from Ram Udar he became Rahul Sankrityayan, a name that he puts on even to this day, although he is no more a monk. For making a subversive speech in Patna he was again arrested in 1925 when he returned from his first visit to Nepal and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Hazaribagh Jail where he met the mathematician Bharti Krishna Tirtha. During their jail companionship Tirthajee taught Rahul higher mathematics. Besides, Rahul himself translated into Hindi four English novels dealing with the ancient history of Egypt and East Africa.

To Ceylon And Tibet

On his release from the Hazaribagh Jail Rahul Sankrityayan took up teaching at the Vidyalaya Pariven, Keniya, in Ceylon. His stay there for a year (1927-28) shot him up as one of the topmost Idologists of the world. It was there that he intensely studied and made researches into Buddhism, anthropology, philology and archaeology not only through the medium of Pali, Sanskrit and English, but also in original German and French. His work of research led him thrice to Tibet in quest of those ancient works of Buddhist philosophy which were extinct to the parent country as well as Ceylon. Earning his passage through his saffron robes and charming personality and having for his companionship only his own undaunted courage and unflinching determination, Rahul travelled his hazardous way to Lhasa mostly on foot, and discovered in some of the remotest corners of Tibet, among other important material, Acharya Dharmakirti's "Pramanavartikam", one of the most revolutionary works of Indian philosophy written in the early seventh century, A.D. The remarkable discovery brought Rahul unstinted praise and authentic recognition from almost all the western scholars of Oriental philosophy. The Soviet Academy of Sciences was so impressed that it invited him in 1937 for a series of lectures on the subject. On his return from Russia, the then Congress Government of Bihar deputed Rahuljee on yet another trip to Tibet to fetch more historical treasure for India.

Remarkable Achievements

His four Tibetian expeditions and unimaginably hard working on his discoveries resulted in an archaeological treasure of far-reaching historical and cultural significance, most of which is now preserved in the Patna Museum. Most prominent items of this treasure are, besides Dharmakirti's "Pramanavartikam", Sarhapa's "Dohakosh", Pragyakar's "Vartikalankar", Vasubandhu's "Abhidharmakosh Bhashya" Nagarjun's "Vigrahavyavartiki", Shantirakshit's "Vadanyaya Tika", and four hundred classical paintings of Tibet. When Rahuljee exhibited these paintings in Paris in 1932, a stir was created in the highest art circles of Europe.

Rahul's Writings

Rahul Sankrityayan writes in Hindi, Sanskrit, Pali, Sighali, Bhojpuri, Tibetian, Russian and English. His important works have been translated into French, Russian, German, Burmese, Siamese and several Indian languages. Having a working knowledge of about two dozen foreign and Indian languages, Rahul has written on such varied subjects as Anthropology, Archaeology, Buddhism, Education, History, Indology, Literature, Marxism, Politics, Science, Sociology and Travel. He is a Hindi short-story writer, historical novelist and a biographer. His autobiography, the first part of which has already been published in Hindi, is full of interesting incidents of his life and reads stranger than fiction. By discovering that not Chandbardai, the twelfth century Bard of Prithviraj Chauhan, but Swayambhu of the seventh century, who composed in the Apabhramsha, was the first poet of Hindi, Rahul has added five centuries to the history of the Hindi literature! The total number of his original, translated and edited works to date is 94 running into 39,000 and odd pages! At present he is writing a voluminous history of the culture of Central Asia, besides working on a comparative study of the grammers of Russian and Sanskrit. His translation of two famous Tadjik novels is under publication. He has been primarily instrumental in getting the two great Indian epics, the Mahabharat (Sanskrit) and Ramayan (in Hindi by Tulsidas) and some Hindi novels of Premchand translated from the original into Russian by Academician Voronof and other Russian Scholars of Hindi.

Astonishing Versatility

Rahul Sankrityayan is not and perhaps may never be a great artist, but undoubtedly he is by far the most versatile living Indian writer who has alone, more than any one single author of the country, contributed to the enlightening of our ancient cultural heritage and enrichment of several modern Indian literatures, especially Hindi. His work, taken all together, of a little more than half a life-time (for I am sure he is destined to live for another fifty years) is definitely more in volume and value than could have been achieved by a dozen ordinary life-times of an average author. I am confident that the best creative work is yet to come from Rahuljee's pen, but he has already secured a place for himself amongst the immortals of Indian learning and literature, culture and civilization.

Marriage And Marxism

After churning the mighty ocean of both Eastern and Western philosophy and gaining deep and wide experiences of human affairs from his extensive travels within and beyond the borders of Hindustan, Rahul Sankrityayan came to the conclusion that Marxism is the only panacea of world's ills and the surest way to human happiness. He still respects Buddhism, but it is Marxism that forms the foundation of the philosophy and politics of his life now. But he had not given up his saffron robes even after marrying Madam Eleanor Norvalrtomna, lecturer in Tibetan and Mongol languages at the Leningrad University, during his first assignment in Russia, until it became known in the country accidentally when a photograph of hers with the newly born son, Master Igor Rahulovich, was intercepted in its arrival from Russia by the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Jail where Rahuljee was imprisoned during 1939. Rahul is a non-vegetarian and a heavy smoker.

Working more than sixteen hours a day for the last thirty-five years, Rahul knows no rest, no recreation other than his regular routine of reading, writing and roaming. But, remarkably enough, this toil and task have not told upon his health. His features are yet as charming as they are soft (camera rarely does justice to his face) with no deep wrinkles of age. Of sweet but upright manners, I have yet to know of a great man who is so free from inhibitions and complexes. Time has, of course, changed him and that too for the better, but it is he who is leaving his imprints on the rocks of Time.

Rahul Sankrityayan belongs to that realm of humanity which knows no barriers of any manner; which recognises no class and colour distinctions; and thus, Rahul is a citizen of the world. As a realist and a humanist (for that is what Marxism means to him) Rahul Sankrityayan strives ceaselessly for the establishment of a classless society where alone suffering humanity shall achieve complete material and spiritual peace, prosperity and happiness.

By electing him its president the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has honoured itself and the "lingua franca".

23 KILLED IN BOMBAY BOUND PLANE CRASH

Dakota Mishap Two Miles From Karachi

BURNT OUT WRECKAGE STREWN ON SAND DUNES; INDIA GOVT. REGRETS: CAUSES BEING INVESTIGATED

KARACHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.):

Twenty-three persons, including four members of the crew, were killed when a Dakota plane bound for Bombay crashed about two miles from Karachi within 20 minutes of taking off from the airport here.

There were no survivors of the accident which occurred yesterday evening. There were two women on board.

A half mile trail of fire-blackened metal scarred the sand dunes near the B.O.A.C. flying boat base at Korangi Creek, the scene of the crash, India's greatest ever civil flying disaster The Dakota crashed and blew up shortly after the pilot reported engine trouble after taking off for Bombay. Parties of Sind Policemen were searching the mist shrouded sand dunes early this morning for the bodies, some of which were thrown hundreds of yards away when the fuel tanks blew up after the impact. So far 22 bodies have been recovered.

DELHI REGRETS IT

NEW DELHI, 28 (API): Nineteen passengers and four crew were killed when an Indian registered aircraft crashed while opertiong on the Karachi Bombay scheduled services.

A Press Note issued by the Government of India says:

The Government of India regret to announce that an accident to an Indian registered aircraft operating on the Karachi-Bombay scheduled services took place at 19-45 hrs. I.S.T. on 27th December shortly after the aircraft had left Karachi, as a result of which the crew of four and nineteen passengers all lost their lives.

An investigation into the causes of the accident is being made.

AIR-INDIA STATEMENT

BOMBAY, December 28. (API): Air India confirmed this evening that their plane from Karachi had met with an accident on December 27 and that all the passengers and crew of four has lost their lives.

Mr. B. W. Figgins, General Manager, Air India, Bombay, in a press statement said.

"Air India deeply regret to announce that their evening Douglas D—C 3 service from Karachi to Bombay met with a tragic accident at about 7.45 p.m. on December 27, a few miles from Karachi in which all the pasengers and the crew of four lost their lives. The cause of the accident is not known at present".

"Air India Operations Manager flew to the scene of accident this morning and an official enquiry is being held by the Government authority."

"This unfourtunate tragedy the statement added, mars the fine record of safety of Air India which, in over 15 years of operation has suffered only one previous accident (in 1943) involving loss of life to two passengers".

LIST OF VICTIMS

KARACHI December 28. (API): It is learnt that the plane, which was a Dakota, took off from the airport and crashed one mile off Koranji creek at 7.45 p.m. yesterday.

A police guard has been placed on the wreckage

Following passengers were on the Dakota and are reported to have been killed:—

1. D. N. Vasi of P. J. advani, 22, Court Chambers, Karachi. 2. Col Hutchings 25, L. A. Regiment, Mair, 3. R. H. Khan of Vensimal, Karachi. 4 K. S. Jalal of Vensimal, Karachi. 5. Begum Suriya of Orient Airways Karachi. 6. U. Ismailbhai of American Express Karachi 7. K. Dhunjibhai of American Express, Karachi. 8. D. Munjee, of Ram Narain and Sons, Karachi. 9. K. T. Karsandas, Mochi Galli, Saddar. 10. K. T. Patti, Lalwani Road, Rambagh. 11 Shahbazkhan, Khana Building, Lawrence Road, Karachi. 12. N. H. Shaikh of Karachi 13 J. Jamandas A. M. 2. Jamandas Jethanand Building, Karachi. 14 H.N. Manji Gulmuli Building Harris Road, Kharadar 15. A. Ali of Kashmere Hotel, Karachi. 16. A. R. Zamil of the Indian Travel Service. Karachi. 17. Rev. Father J.G. Sloan, St. Patricks Church, Karachi. 18. Punjabi of the Orient Airways, Karachi. 19. Abdul Razak. Karachi.

Following are the crew reported killed: 1 Capt. Derry, 2. Co.-Pilot Talyarkhan 3. Radio Operator Daroga and 4. Air Hostess Miss Daruwalla.

MAYOR SPEAKS TO MEDICOS

Mayor Sabawala speaking to the presidents and members of the Medical Conference at a reception held by him at the Taj on Satudray.

MASS ESCAPE ATTEMPT FAILS AT ACRE PRISON

Br. Army Sergeant Kicked To Death: All But One Missing Arabs Recaptured

JERUSALEM, December 28, Reuter: A British Army Sergeant was kicked to death by Arab convicts at Acre Prison in northern Palestine after British troops had foiled a mass escape attempt the third in recent months.

All but one of the missing Arabs were recaptured and one was wounded, it was officially stated.

Serious clashes occurred in the mixed Arab-Jewish quarter of Romena, in Jerusalem, where official sources reported five Arabs and one Jew killed and ten Arabs and three Jews wounded when Jewish gunmenbelieved to be members of the Stern Gang—hurled grenades at an Arab petrol filling station and raked an Arab cafe with automatic fire.

MEDICAL OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

Dr. Hugo Lehrs, A Jewish Medical Officer in the Palestine Government Service, was shot dead to-day 100 yards from the Government Isolation Hospital at Bei-Safafa, an Arab village south-west of Jerusalem, an official report said.

Thirty armed Arabs who tried to storm Jewish defences on the Tel-Aviv-Jaffa border to-day were repulsed by Haganah, the Jewish Defence Force, losing ten wounded, Haganah claimed. Shortly after the battle, British police arrested a number of Haganah men, according to Tel Aviv report.

MYSTERY SHIPS PASS THROUGH

ISTANBUL, Dec. 28. (Reuter): The 4,570-ton ships "Pan York" and "Pan Crescent", both flying the Panamanian flag, passed through the Bosphorous to-day on their way from the Black Sea to the Aegean. Mystery has surrounded the two Pans from some months, since they were reported to be preparing to embark large numbers of non-Jewish immigrants for Palestine in Bulgarian and Rumanian Black Sea ports.

Sindhis Raid Junagadh

RAJKOT, Dec. 28. (A.P.I.): Five police guards are reported to have been killed with axes at Kutiyana in Junagadh State in a raid by about 50 members of a criminal tribe of Sindhis on Friday last.

The raiders are also reported to have indulged in loot and arson in the village but were met with stiff opposition from sentries. In the skirmishes one raider was killed and several injured.

26 persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of five police guards. 140 persons have been detained under the Junagadh State Public Security Measures.

Those who opposed the coming out operations were fired upon by the police and the military, resulting in 10 Sindhis receiving fatal injuries.

The police and the military were also called upon to restrain reprisals to the raid by about 100 Mehrs who were goaded into looting Muslims and setting fire to their houses by raiders who were intent on implementing the oath they had taken by the Holy Koran in a local mosque on Thursday night.

The fire was extinguished before it could spread and the resistance by unruly mobs was rendered infructuous by the military opening fire. Curfew was imposed and strict military patrols were organised and the situation was brought under control.

About 11,000 armed Mehrs who appeared on the outskirts of Kutiyana yesterday morning were soon dispersed and law and order restored.

ABDUCTED KASHMIR WOMEN USED AS 'SLAVE GIRLS' IN W. PUNJAB FACTORIES

Delhi To Take Up Issue With Pakistan Govt.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (U.P.I.): According to information received at the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, Government of India, women who had been abducted by the raiders from Kashmir are being forcibly used as "slave girls' in factories of Gujarat district of West Punjab.

Great resentment is being expressed in Kashmir circles in New Delhi and it is learnt that the matter would be taken up with the Pakistan Government.

ABJURE COMMUNALISM AND JOIN CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

found sense of grief and sorrow at the tragic events that had happened in the Punjab, Delhi and other parts of the country since August 15, 1947 And conveyed its deep and heartfelt sympathies to all victims of the atrocities. It condemned all such outrages, particularly the desecration of places of worship, forcible conversion and assault on women and children and urged the authorities to take, in consultation with the communities concerned, immediate steps for the rectification of these wrongs.

Maulana Ahmad Said moving his resolution calling upon Muslims to abjure communal politics said: "The British guided Muslim politics in the past few years had exploited the Muslim community for their imperialist purposes. The sound advice given by well wishers and true friends of the Mussalmans was rejected and the Muslims watered a tree of communal hatred with disastrous results to the community and the country. The lives of Muslims from Amritsar to Calcutta are now in danger as a consequence of the hymn of hatred sung by our brethren."

THEY HAVE FLED

He added: "We warned Muslim communalists that the inevitable result of the policy pursued by the Muslim League would be the sacrifice of five crores of Muslims who would remain in the Indian Union after the division of the country. Our advice was ignored. Those erstwhile preachers of communal disunity have disappeared from the scene and have left in lurch the entire Muslim community."

"Muslim nationalists are still in Delhi and so long as the last Muslim is there, we will not leave it", he said amidst cheers.

The Maulana concluded saying that the communal political organizations which had been responsible for so much bloodshed in the country and had brought misery to Mussalmans had to be wound up. Those organisations were formed on the basis of separatist tendencies and they could have no place in the future political life of the country.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, Bihar, seconding the resolution said:

"Islam never taught communalism to Muslims. The Muslims when they went to countries like Egypt, Iran and China called themselves Egyptians, Iranians and Chinese. In the countries of the Middle East where the Muslims are in preponderant majority, there is no Muslims Communalism. Among the Arabs, "the propagation of Islam has never been done on the basic of communalism. The Muslims, after arrival in India, did not spread communalism. They left their own language, dress and customs and adopted Indian customs. In every sphere of life they were Indianised. Muslim Rulers granted Jagirs to temples as well. The British Imperialists in accordance with their policy of Divide and Rule attempted to divide Muslims not only politically but culturally and Socialially also.

Dr. Mahmud then referred to the contribution of Muslims to the struggle for India's liberation and said that unfortunately the Muslim heroes of India's Independence struggle in 1857, who fought against the British, had been forgotten. The Muslims had suffered terrible persecution at the hands of British Imperialists for their participation in the Independence struggle of the country.

Sheikh Abdulla Demands

Full Responsible Government

Asserts Will Of People Must Prevail Over That Of One Man

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (API).—Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, head of the emergency administration of Jammu and Kashmir, today reiterated here at a press conference the demand of the Kashmir National Conference for "Full Responsible Government with the Maharaja as constitutional head—no more and no less"—He hoped that "something very good" would result from Sardar Patel's visit to Jammu.

"I have said all along", said Sheikh Abdullah, "that if I am asked to shoulder the responsibility, I should like to have full responsibility: otherwise no responsibility at all, because the time has come when the people of Kashmir should feel that they are now the real masters of the land. Then only can I deal with them, not otherwise. They have suffered terribly for a century and half under the present regime and we have been fighting for the last 17 years. Unless and until I am able to deliver the goods to them, it is no use declaring to the world that the responsibility is mine. The responsibility is not mine at present but I am sure that things will be settled."

ENOUGH OF PAKSTAN

Sheikh Abdullah emphasised that Kashmir had decided once and for all that her future lay with India. Suggestions favouring partition of Kashmir were "most fantastic." Kashmir would not go to Pakistan as long as a single Kashmiri was alive, for the people of Kashmir had seen enough of Pakistan in the destruction wrought in the areas occupied by the raiders.

The question of "our fight against the autocratic rule" in Kashmir was completely different from that of accession to India. "That fight will continue as long as we are not in a position to control our own destinies."

ONE MAN VS PEOPLE.

On the question of referendum, Sheikh Abdullah said, "The Muslim League and its head have all along opposed referendum. According to them the will of one man should prevail, not the People's will, while our stand has all along been that Sovereignty rests with the people. We cannot go back upon that, but you cannot have both war and referendum. When you are militarily defeated, you cannot then say, 'I am defeated, so let us have a referendum. Pakistan forces have started a full-scale attack upon us. After the enemy is defeated and the people are resettled, then this question will arise. Ultimately the will of the people will prevail. Let us first finish the military question and if at that stage the people demand a referendum, surely they will have it.

"If Pakistan felt sure of getting the vote of the majority of the people of Kashmir, they would never have launched the attack."

Sheikh Abdullah said that one to two lakhs of raiders were believed to be concentrated in areas like Gujarat, Sialkot, Shakkargarh and Pindi on the Pakistan side. Nobody in India should be complacent about the position but be sure that "ultimately we will succeed."

Asked whether he thought that a conflict between India and Pakistan was inevitable if the present conditions continued, Sheikh Abdullah said, "Pakistan people fire across the borders while our Army does not. This state of affairs cannot last long. No Army can allow such big concentrations across the border. If the Pakistan people say they have nothing to do with the raiders, let them stop this thing. If they say that they are not capable of stopping the raiders, then they should allow India to stop them."

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SRINAGAR

Six Houses Searched And Twelve Persons Arrested

SRINAGAR, Dec. 28. (U.P.I.): Twelve persons were arrested and six houses were searched following a bomb explosion in Srinagar yesterday morning.

It is stated that two children while playing on the road side found a round-shaped article in Mohalla Zunipora. As soon as they picked it up, it exploded causing serious injuries to the both. The police and the National Conference volunteers rushed to the spot and started investigation.

TASK OF LIQUIDATING 6,000 RAIDERS

JAMMU, Dec. 28, (U.P.I.): Following a grim battle in the Jhangar-Naushera area, Indian Union troops are faced with the enemy whose military strategy and equipment can in no way be differentiated from the regular army. While the initial attack which four days ago had been repulsed with heavy casualties on the invaders, the task of liquidating the remaining 6,000 raiders is in progress.

Land forces supported by air force are engaged in all-out operations, the latter bombing the entrenched positions of the raiders.

While Indian army patrols are carrying out vigorous patrolling in other sectors, it is reported that the raiders are very active in reinforcing their positions.

Reports reaching from across the border suggest that thousands of men are being trained in Pakistan and a concentration along 200-mile Jammu-Pakista border is in progress.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28. (U.P.I.): Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Head of the Emergency Administration Jammu and Kashmir State who returned to New Delhi from Indore after holding consultations with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Jammu on Monday morning.

The members of the Kashmir Trade Advisory Board arrived in New Delhi by air from Srinagar.

The United Press of India understands that the Board has been constituted with a view to assisting Mr. A. K. Wattal, Kashmir's Trade Agent in New Delhi in developing the export and import of Kashmir products.

Meanwhile, arrangements have been made to expedite the opening of a Kashmir emporium in New Delhi which will display all categories of Kashmir products and handle wholesale business enquiries.

BAKSHI MEETS MAHARAJA

JAMMU Dec 28. (U.P.I.): Mr. Ghulam Mohd Bakshi, Deputy Head of the Administration Kashmir and Jammu State, who arrived here yesterday from New Delhi met the Maharaja of Kashmir and acquainted the latter with his talks with the Cabinet Ministers and military chiefs in Delhi

INDO-CEYLON PROBLEMS

Talks Between Nehru And Senanayake Begin

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28. (A.P.I.): Talks between Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India and Mr. Senanayake, Ceylonese Prime Minister on political problems between the two countries began at 10 this morning and continued for two hours.

It is understood that the two Prime Ministers will meet again to-morrow.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake was given a reception this evening by Mr. W. L. De Silva, Ceylon Government's special representative in Delhi.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and other state and diplomatic officials attended the function

GIRI MEETS SENANAYAKE.

Mr. V. V Giri, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon, to-day met Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon and was with him for ninety minutes. The discussions will be continued.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

COLOMBO, Dec. 28. (Reuter): The Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ceylon, has it is learnt, sent a telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of his talks with Dr. D. S. Senanayaka, Prime Minister of Ceylon on the Indo-Ceylon problems stressing that citizenship rights to Indians in Ceylon should be comprehensive and not limited or qualified.

Raising Standard Of Living Is Foremost Need

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY & DISPERSAL OF AUTHORITY SHOULD BE OUR WATCHWORDS, SAYS V. L. MEHTA

The need for raising the standard of living of the people enabling them to obtain the wherewithal to feed, clothe and house themselves adequately, decently and comfortably, was emphasised by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay, presiding over the eighth session of the All India Agricultural Economic Conference which began here today.

Mr. Mehta said that the foremost task before the country today was to increase production—agricultural and industrial—to counteract the evil effects of inflation and to rid the country of shortages of all types, which appeared to have become a chronic feature of their economic life. The primary concern with them at the present moment should be not to secure the maximum return for the minimum effort but to distribute the limited and unexpanding resources among the largest possible number of human beings. Only that which was best in the interest of the land, and those serving it, was in the best interest of the nation.

TOWARDS DISPERSAL OF AUTHORITY

Mr. Mehta laid stress on the necessity of Small Scale Irrigation, Maintenance of soil fertility, Relieving the pressure of population on land and the Marketing of Agricultural products. Mr. Mehta also spoke about the system of Joint Village Management and the need for legislation providing for lands being made over to the tillers of the soil, as advocated by Sir Manilal Nanavati in the Famine Enquiry Commissions Report. He said: "We want to usher in a social order in which not only is no section of the population left to die of hunger but in which no individual should be left with an income which is below the subsistence level. This objective we wish to achieve by action along lines which help in building a classless society, the twin watchwords of which are economic self-sufficiency and dispersal, not concentration, of political and economic authority."

Mrs. Renuka Ray, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly inaugurated the Conference.

VOICE HEARD AT LAST

Welcoming the delegates to the eighth session of the All-India Agricultural Economics Conference here today the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Rathindranath Tagore said: "You meet in the dawn of freedom sanctified by a saint and in precincts hallowed by the memory of the poet who dreamt great dreams."

Mr. Tagore referred to the rural reconstruction activities conducted at Sriniketan during the last 25 years and said, "We cannot put before you any spectacular success and we cannot point to some great monument and say, here is the result of our efforts. All that we can claim is that we have done our humble best. Your meeting here is, for us at Sriniketan, both a fulfilment and a promise. Today we can safely feel that our voice lost for so long in the wilderness is at last being heard.

Messages wishing the success of the Conference were received among others from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Premier of West Bengal.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

Pandit Nehru in his message said, "May the spirit of the great patriot-Poet who established his home among the peasants of Bengal give you light and inspiration. I should greatly have liked the opportunity of being present at the Conference at Santiniketan. But due to most important preoccupations at Delhi I much regret I will be unable to do so. I need scarcely say, however, that I shall follow the proceedings with highest interest. The Conference will be dealing with problems of basic importance whose solution brooks no delay."

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAK UP OF TRADE UNIONS' MEETING

Police Commissioner Explains Offer And Assurance: Rejoinder To Ashok Mehta

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Commissioner of Police has made the following statement regarding Mr. Ashok Mehta's allegation that the police withdrew the permission that had been granted earlier:

Mr. Ashok Mehta was granted permission to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 60 Trade Unions either on the 26th, 27th or 28th of December, 1947. The question of selection of the date, time and place had been entirely left to Mr. Mehta. When, on the evening of December 26, an officer of the Police Department called on Mr. Mehta, he was informed that the proposed meeting would be held on December 27 at 7 p.m. at the Podar College. Mr. G. G. Mehta, who saw an officer of the Police Department on December 27 also discussed the meeting that was to be held in the evening. Mr. Ashok Mehta himself, when he called on the Commissioner of Police, discussed the meeting and it was clearly understood both by Mr. Mehta and the Police that the meeting would be held at the Podar College at 7 p.m. on December 27.

ASHOK MEHTA'S SECOND LETTER

Despite all this, Mr. Ashok Mehta addressed a letter dated December 27 to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and without making any reference to the permission already granted, requested for permission to hold a joint meeting of the representatives of 50 Trade Unions. The letter was received in the office of the Commissioner of Police after both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters, had left office. The office of the Commissioner of Police, in view of the general orders and as Mr. Mehta had not mentioned that permission to hold the meeting had already been granted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., refused the permission asked for.

AN OFFER AND AN ASSURANCE

Mr. Mehta, on receipt of this reply to his letter, did nothing to have the matters clarified in view of the fact that permission had already been granted to hold the meeting. When an officer of the Police Department called at the place of the meeting as fixed in the arrangements discussed by Mr. Mehta and came to know of the reply from the Police Office, he assured Mr. Mehta that the meeting could be held and offered to give the permission in writing. The 150 delegates who had come to attend the meeting were still present and the meeting could well have been held as already decided on. Mr. Mehta was also informed by an officer of the Department that he could hold the meeting on December 28 if he so desired. But Mr. Mehta, despite the offer and assurance, preferred to dissolve the meeting.

IRREVOCABLE DECISION

The information in the possession of the Police shows that the object of holding the meeting was not to call off the strike but to give final instructions to Union Members regarding organization of the strike. Mr. Mehta, in his interview with the Commissioner of Police on the morning of December 27, also made it clear that the resolution to stage the strike was irrevocable.

Mr. Mehta's statement that the Commissioner of Police would seek the co-operation of his volunteers in the task of maintaining peace and order is not correct. Mr. Mehta was, in fact, told that adequate police and other arrangements had been completed and that no outside help was necessary.

The position as stated above will clearly show that it was not the fault of the Police Department that the proposed meeting was not held.

R

The foodgrains ration quantum and the maximum proportions prescribed for different cereals in the Greater Bombay rationed area, for the week from December 28, 1947 to January 3, 1948, remain the same as that during the previous week. Rations for one week on this scale will also be issued. BETWEEN 28TH DECEMBER AND 31ST DECEMBER 1947 ONLY, in the area of Thana District which is at present included in the Bombay Suburban District rationed area but which will be derationed from January 1, 1948.

R

SALE AND STOCKING OF FOODGRAINS BY AGRICULTURISTS.

In pursuance of the revised food policy of the Government of Bombay the Levy Order issued by them in 1947 has been withdrawn. Procurement of foodgrains by Government will, therefore, be in the future on a voluntary basis. Government will accept from any person whatever quantity he is prepared to sell at the prices fixed by them. These prices have now been enhanced and will be Rs. 2 over and above the previous Government procurement rates in the case of wheat rice, bajri and jowar and Rs. 1-6-0 in the case of paddy. These enhanced rates will apply in respect of all purchases on or after November 1, 1947.

The Order prohibiting persons from selling the main cereal foodgrains to any other person has also been withdrawn. The Bombay Foodgrains Stock Declaration Order, 1946 which requires agriculturists to declare stock in their possession on three specified dates if the stocks exceeded 25 Bengal Maunds has also been cancelled. Agriculturists need no longer make any declarations of their stocks unless any order that may hereafter be issued by the District Magistrate in exercise of the power with which he continues to be invested requires them to do so.

Our London Letter

BRITAIN'S ROLE IN ANOTHER WAR

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON.—The failure of the London session of the Council of Foreign Ministers did not come as a surprise. It was expected to fail. Conferences that lack goodwill and common purpose cannot but be barren. The failure in this country is blamed on Russia. But a careful examination of the proceedings of the Conference will not warrant this conclusion. It is true that Molotov was not very accommodating. But were others less adamant? The real conflict was confined to U.S.A. and Russia. France and Britain, instead of making every effort to prevent a conflict, actually threw in their weight on the side of U.S.A. Secretary Marshal is known as a straightforward man. His mind is not supple. He seeks decisions and not compromises. This set-up of mind is undoubtedly an asset on the battlefield. But at a round table conference it may easily prove a handicap for here compromise or spirit of give-and-take is the essence of success. Perhaps, if Marshal had shown greater patience, the breakdown might have been postponed, if not completely avoided. Now the breakdown is a settled fact. It may not mean a final rupture but all the world gets today is not the longed for peace but absence of war.

What Next?

What now? Where do we go from here? These are the questions that are on everybody's lips. The possibility of a war between U.S.A. and Russia is admitted and people are asking what role will Britain prevail in that war. No less than three Labour M.P.'s expressed their views on this question when Fabian Society's booklet "Foreign Policy: Labour Party's Dilemma" formed the subject of a debate in Conway Hall. Mr. Woolf, Chairman of the Fabian International Bureau and the author of the booklet, made the point that it would be fatal for Britain to side with either America or Russia. Whichever side Britain was on, it would spell the destruction of these islands. Britain should declare that it would play no part in a war between the two Great Powers.

Mr. Crossman, who often criticises Mr. Bevin both in and outside Parliament, felt that "whether we like it or not we would side with the United States." Britain needs economic assistance and this only U.S.A. could give it. Mr. Zillicus asserted that British people would not willingly fight with U.S.A., but "would be dragged into the fight." He added: "The working class opposition would be so violent that the United States would have to occupy us to get us in." To remove any threat of war between the two major powers Mr. Zillicus suggested that Britain should not get entangled with the East as well as the West and try to draw the two together. Both Mr. Zillicus and Mr. Crossman suggested that Britain should lead the way in a socialist reconstruction of an independent Europe and thereby eliminate the main cause of Soviet-American discord. Mr. Crawley, who is representative of the Right Wing of the Parliamentary Labour Party, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the British Government ought to defend and spread democracy rather than Socialism. If Democracy was established, Socialism would follow, for it was mere extension of democracy. There is bound to a wide difference of opinion on a subject like this. Undoubtedly the overwhelming section of the public will like to keep out of any war in the future. But there is a growing feeling that in any future war Britain will have to side with the Americans.

Tories On The Carpet

If Mr. Herbert Morrison's broadcast on the state of the nation created a great impression that is because he presented his facts in sober and sound manner. He quoted facts of production, which, he said, should make the people proud. "Let us be proud," he said, "that we have carried through, in spite of party mischief makers, much of the high spirit and national confidence, which astonished the world during the war. No great country has such a post-war record of freedom from industrial breakdowns and stoppages as ours." He threw out a challenge at the Tories to declare their policy on controls. The Conservatives often say they do not believe in the repeal of all controls. Mr. Morrison asked them which important controls they would remove. He asked them what rationing they would stop. He wanted details. Recalling that during the war Mr. Churchill hurled contemptuously at the dictators, "What kind of people do you think we are", Mr. Morrison continued, "Today we are not fighting for our lives, but we certainly are fighting for our livings and I cannot help asking the Conservative leader and his followers and his supporters in the press, 'What kind of people do they think we are.' Of course, no attempt has so far been made by the Tories to give a reply to Mr. Morrison. But he is being accused of twisting the defiant phrase of Mr. Churchill. His scruples are being questioned and he is being dubbed "a third rate Tammany Boss."

A Ministry On Manners

The Ministry of Labour is circulating a booklet among its staff pointing out the virtues of good manners and of clear English in writing letters to the public. A patronising and condescending manner is condemned and a horrid example quoted "If you care to call at this address an officer will be pleased to grant you an interview. "How much more welcome, suggests the booklet, would be a letter in something like these terms: "I have received your registration form and would like you, if possible, to come for an interview in the near future, any day between eleven and twelve." Manners today are not what they were. The Ministry has not issued the booklet a day too soon. Other Ministries will lose nothing by following the example of the Labour Ministry. The virtues of good manners can never be too frequently emphasised.

Buddha For Churchill

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who fought in the Burmese wars, died at the age of 94. He has left a number of idols, swords, daggers and trophies he collected during his long military career in the East. Among the two important trophies are a statue of Buddha which he collected from the ruins of a temple during the Burma war in 1886 and an Afghan knife. In September 1879 Sir Ian, leading his men on the North-West Frontier, came upon a band of Afghans. He spotted the leader and fought out a gun duel with him. From his body he took the knife. The Buddha he has bequeathed to Mr. Churchill so that "in the worst stress of politics and when the heathen most do rage, a glance at the placid features of this emblem of divinity will help him to keep smiling." The Afghan knife he has left to his great-nephew Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Churchill's reaction to the gift is not known. Will he have preferred the knife to the statue of Buddha?

Controls And The Day Out

NEED FOR PROVINCIAL FOOD CORPORATIONS AND ALL-INDIA CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

(BY A. G. SHERLEKAR)

(The following is the concluding portion of the article of which the earlier portion appeared in our issue of the 27th inst).

We should arrange to have a strong Provicinal Food Corporation in each province. Producers' central financing banks and the provincial co-operative banks, their central and provincial co-operative marketing organizations, consumers central and provincial co-operative organizations, similarly traders' district and provincial associations should become its members. Joint stock banks have to be enrolled as its members. The Provincial Government has also to join the provincial food corporation and extend the co-operation of its departments concerned at tahsil and district levels and at the headquarters of the Province.

Co-ordination Committee

Side by side, we need a co-ordination committee at the national centre which will be assoiated with the Central Government of our country. This co-ordination committee should advice the Government of India and Provincial Governments in matters of regulation and fixation of prices. This committee should arrange (as the agent of the Central Government) to have imports from foreign countries and distribute them amongst needy provinces and States in a planned manner at prices fixed by the National Government in consultation with it. On this All-India co-ordination committee, there will be representatives of all interests from the provincial food corporation of each Province and bigger States (or the group of States) representing producers, consumers, traders and provincial and state Governments. The representative of the Government of India would also be there on this committee.

Acceleration And Control Of Production

As for provincial food corporation, it shall arrange to expand and accelerate production with the co-operation of the representatives of the departments of Agriculture and Co-operation who are on the governing body of this corporation. The corporation shall supervise and control (through the Government representatives and co-operative organizations and organizations of the traders) the working out of measures for having sufficient cient production of food crops and (2) for procurement of adequate supplies for having sufficient stocks, including the reserves (for [illegible] easing them when needed) [illegible] ation would supervise [illegible] the arrangeme[illegible] bu-tion o[illegible] We may ha[illegible] t District [illegible] watch, su[illegible] The provin[illegible] help the Go[illegible] fixation of [illegible] corporation should be in[illegible] powers to supervise and [illegible] the district transfers and [illegible] oardings of food kept for selfish [illegible]s, by acting with the district officers concerned so that such hoardings be available for consumers when needed.

Marketing and consumers co-operatives also will have to take licences, which should be granted by their central and provincial co-operatives and, in case of traders, by their central and provincial associations, subject to the control of the provincial food corporation. This arrangement should continue for a few years till the production of food crops has increased sufficiently. As for co-operation of the Government machinery and the departments concerned, it will be made available through the representatives of the Government on the governing body of the provincial food corporation. The provincial food corporations and their All-India co-ordination committee have to be treated as recognized bodies by suitable legislative provisions and by administrative and financial support from the Central and Provincial Governments of our country.

Ways And Means

The Provincial corporation as constituted would be able to raise the necessary share and working capital needed for its working. The Provincial and Central Governments are incurring huge expenditure on their establishments of food departments and other allied departments; and in food operations they are incurring losses too. Within these limits the Provincial and Central Governments should extend financial grants and aids and accommodation to the All-India co-ordination committee and the provincial food corporation. Financial accommodation by way of loans will be made available to co-operatives through provincial and central co-operative banks; but if there be need the provincial Food Corporation should extend such accommodation to co-operatives through their provincial co-operative bank of the province. The Provincial Government should render financial help by way of grants and loans through the provincial co-operative bank concerned to co-operative-marketing and store societies for having warehouses. Traders under guidance of their association can get loans from bankers and joint-stock banks. It is probable that they might form their traders' banks and marketing and supply organizations. When traders are so organized in their associations it will be helpful in developing business on sound lines and in providing channels for guidance, checks and control over them to be exercised by the Provincial Food Corporation through such associations of the traders

Procurement And Self-Sufficiency

One important point in the above outline of our proposed scheme needs further elucidation. We have suggested above the increasing of production of food crops within three to four years so as to do away with costly foreign imports; but in the meanwhile, till the provinces get practically self-sufficient, we have to see that under the support and guidance of the Provincial Food Corporation and co-operation of the Government departments concerned the co-operative marketing organizations are able to procure sufficient food produce and make at least 50% of the total produce of the province available for sale from primary producers for supplying to consumers or their co-operatives. When consumers' co-operatives are so able to get at least 50% of food production (parted by agriculturists) for distribution amongst the consumers through their co-operatives, they will be able to act efficiently as a lever in controlling the wily traders. The co-operative marketing and store organizations. and their federations will arrange to keep stocks in the district centres and towns as per directions of the Food Corporation. Such stocks have to be maintained by them and dealt with as agents of the Food Corporation. The central and provincial associations of traders (under the control of the Provincial Food Corporation) will have power to grant licences to traders and their organizations. They will also have power to cancel these licences. Similar powers will be exercised by the Central and Provincial Co-operatives as mentioned above. These healthy checks together with the supervisory and educative influence of traders' associations will be effective in having adequate control over the operations of the traders. These arrangements will instil generally the sense of responsibility in traders and make them work the scheme. The above suggested arrangements and devices will at least be effective in bringing traders under sufficient control; they will not be able to counteract the constructive measures adopted under the scheme or foil the arrangements by which the available stocks of food reach the consumers at reasonable fixed prices through their co-operatives according to the scheme.

Need For All-Round Co-ordination

The problem of supply of food of good quality in adequate measure at reasonable prices and in time is no doubt of a colossal and complicated nature; but if we tackle it by organizing all the interests and forces concerned and if we pull our strength and conduct our integrated activities in a co-ordinated manner all round, we are sure to succeed in accomplishing our desired objectives. There seems to be no other way out, if the present controls with unpopular rationing through the Government machinery are to be removed in the near future. It is hoped that our National and Provincial Governments as well as public leaders will courageously rise to the occasion for adopting such planned measures as will lead to the attainment of our goal, namely, of having adequate production of food crops needed for consumers of the country and for ensuring proper and equitable distribution of the available food supplies in adequate quantities, satisfying the needs of consumers on terms conducive to their legitimate interests.

Witchcraft Act An Anachronism

British Spiritualists Want Freedom Of Seance

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON. — Britain's Spiritualists consider "Witchcraft Act" of 1735, passed by the Parliament of George II, as a menace to their beliefs and practice of Spiritualism. That Act was actually a humanitarian measure in that it put a stop to prosecutions for being a witch or wizard. Before the passing of the Act women and men were hanged on hearsy evidence and gossip for dealing with "Wicked and Evil Spirits, for witchcraft, for sorcery and incantations." But the Act provided punishments for persons pretending to have such arts and powers whereby "ignorant people are frequently deluded and defrauded." These provisions have not only made fortune telling and palmistry offences, but made the holding of seances dangerous. The provisions of the Witchcraft Act have several times been used for proceedings against Spiritualist mediums. It is true that fraud and impostures are the essential elements of offence under the Act. But the view of the Spiritualists is that the Act catches in its net imposters and innocent people alike, and that for the purpose of dealing with impostures there is nothing that the Witchcraft Act can do that cannot be done better by common law practice. Several members of Parliament are trying to get the Act amended with a view to allaying the fears of Spiritualists. But whatever the future of the Witchcraft Act, it is difficult to say that belief in witches and witchcraft will vanish from these islands. Even today in villages on the border of Wales the inhabitants shut their windows tight to prevent air-witches flying into their homes. In Norfolk and Suffolk it is a common belief that a midwife can fly to a woman in child-birth on a witch's broomstick. In a recent prosecution in Wiltshire it was revealed that a married couple had been using incantations and burning salt to protect a child from evil spirits.

Doctor Attacks "Put The Patient To Bed" Theory

Dr. Asher of Essex attacks the assumption that the first thing in illness is to put the patient to bed.

Writing in the "British Medical Journal", he warns that a formidable host of dangers threaten a sick man in bed. Here is his list of major hazards:

Respiratory system: — Maintenance of one position encourages the development of hypostatic pneumonia.

Blood Vessels:—Thrombosis and thrombo—embolism are some of the most disabling and lethal catastrophes that can come.

Skin.—Frequency and dangers of bed sores.

Muscles and Joints,—Contraction of some muscles and stretching of others may cause considerable crippling.

Bones.—Calcium drains from bones not used, especially especially serious in the elderly.

Nervous system—Even a short spell in bed may produce a deterioration of mobility, and any length of time in bed may leave a patient bed-ridden.

Mental Changes.—At the start bed may produce fussiness, pettiness and irritability; later a dismal lethargy overcomes the victim.

An Old Commons Custom

An old Commons custom, which has in the past led to some hilarious scenes and curious spectacles, may soon disappear. The custom, which is a rule of the House of Commons, requires that a member wishing to raise a point of order during a division must wear a hat. The rule, though strange, worked fairly well when M.P.'s wore hats in the Chamber. But hats have now died out. Rarely a member appears in the Chamber wearing a hat. Besides, the cloak-room, where the hats are deposited, is not very near the Chamber. Members desiring to raise a point of order and having no hat nearby, have tried to overcome the difficulty by covering their head with handkerchief or order paper. But the Speaker has refused to accept any substitutes for hat. The Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday asked the members to consider whether the rule might be modified, without destroying the historic custom. But it is difficult to say how the rule can be modified. It can only be abrogated.

Children Quizzed About Parents

Children at a London school have been asked by their teachers about their parents. How much does your father earn? Does your mother earn any money? Does he bring home eggs, cheese, butter and milk? Have you enough blankets? How much do you pay as rent? Parents resented the quiz as a "gross intrusion of family affairs" and the matter was raised in the House of Commons. The Education Minister asserted that quizes were not instituted by the Government, but was the work of one teacher who had been doing it for fifteen years. However she had been asked not to repeat it.

Lonely Old Folks

Croydon is known all over the world as a great air port. But at present it is acquiring notoriety at least in this country as the graveyard of old men. A report published by the Croydon Council reveals the shocking fact that scores of old lonely men have been doing in the area of neglect and starvation. Every town in these Islands has its lonely, hungry, helpless old men and women. But the problem has been the most acute in Croydon. This is largely due to the fact the German bombs blasted out several houses. The Government have big plans for the accommodation of the old men. But these schemes are intended for the future. The question is of the present. The old men are dying now not so much for want of accommodation as for want of food. They are too weak to queue and too poor to buy basic food. The conscience of the country has been stirred. A conference of volunteer and official bodies has already been convened and it is hoped that it will result in making suitable arrangements for the care of the lonely old folks. What is the good of prolonging human life and then allowing it to die of starvation in old age?

Girls May Go Bald

Alarm has been caused in the feminine world by reports that the women in Britain, specially London, are losing hair. Already thousands wear either wigs or additional curls, frings or plaits made from human hair. This disconcerting phenomenon is blamed on lack of adequate quantity of fats in the diet. But reaction of war years and strain of modern life have a good deal to do with it. The fact that emotional life starts rather early has also something to do with hair shortage. The matter is receiving the attention of experts. Of course, many people will try to cash in on this new malady and produce hair oils, etc. But unless the general health is bettered it will be futile to expect hair to behave.

29 OF KINA'S 63 ABOARD REPORTED SAFE

MANILA, Dec. 28. (UPA): Twenty-nine of the 63 persons aboard the sleek Danish ship "Kina" when she ran aground off Samar Island on Christmas night are safe and the air-sea search for the others is being pressed vigorously the East Asiatic Company announced late Saturday.

The passengers were from the United States, Denmark and Switzerland.

The "Kina" was believed to be a total loss.

OUR READERS VIEW

Decontrol

Sir,—No useful purpose will be served now to enter into the question of the merits and demerits of the removal of the control on food grains, cloth sugar, gur, etc. now or during the next year, as contemplated by the Indian Government. One fact is clear from the various complaints, published in newspapers, that as soon as the control was removed from an article it immediately became scare and could not be available in the open market, except the "black" one.

The Government has not yet discussed the question and disclosed the facts to the public how the goods go into the black market. One would like to know from what source or cources the stockists of black market goods get their articles to be sold in the black market. If not the same are received by them through the Government stores, contractors or big merchants, who stock these goods in large quantities and who show some quantity of these goods in their stock entry books every time as the goods, damaged by rats and vermin. This mostly accounts for the goods which go to the black market.

When people do not get sufficient quantity of gur for their daily use, it finds its way in tons in lorries to the remotest villages in the Suburban District, such as Uttan Gorai Bhayander, Borivali, and for the manufacture of liquor, which is secretly maunfactured in the forests and isolated places round about them. One wonders hof the police officer who is variably of the rank of a sub-inspector, does not see huge quantity of gur passing through his "Check-Naka."

The reduction of the quantity of rice at present to one-fourth seer per week for an individual is not only ridiculous but scandalous, which helps to encourage the black market. Do many Government officers and members of their families sustain their life on this bare quantity of rice? Do they not get it from the black market to supplement the insufficient quota of their staple food, for the quantity is sufficient to last for two days only. The same thing may be said about many hotel-keepers, rice-plate restaurants, rich men and merchants. Whence do all these people get their rice for feeding their customers and the rich and business men to maintain their families if not through the black market?

SUNDERRAO D. NAVLAGAR.

Goonda Act

Sir,—Statement of the Director of Publicity regarding the hunger strike of the detenus in Worli Prison for reiterating their demand of an inquiry into their cases makes me draw the attention of the public to the indiscriminate use of 'Goonda Act' and the consequent ruin of hundreds of families thereby.

Hundreds of detenus in Worli temporary prison are detained for months together without an enquiry and also without any provision for the maintenance of their families. Government does not think it fit to look into their cases and investigate them and bring them before a court of law. Hundreds of families have actually been ruined due to this measure. Detenus, most of whom are workers and labourers have been denied even a right to a full and impartial enquiry. The only proof required for arresting a person under this Act is that the Commissioner of Police is satisfied as to his guilt. Private or individual quarrels, quarrels with the Police, any one of the grounds is enough to secure arrest and detention.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

Bombay Money Lenders' Act

Sir,—Our popular Government has passed this Act with the intention of controlling and regulating the business of Money lending. But this Act is neither in the interest of the Borrower nor of the Lender.

I will take the city of Bombay and the Small money lenders in Bombay who are mostly Marwadis.

The account books are required to be kept in Gujarati or Marathi language with none of which the Money lenders are conversant, and they can not afford to keep a Mehta for the purpose.

The rate of interest fixed is 6 per cent and 9 per cent per annum for secured and unsecured loans. The money lender will thus get a return for his investment at 7 1/2 per cent per annum. This is gross earnings of the money lender. Out of which he has to meet the shop rent, servants charges, postage, court fees and professional legal fees, conveyance charges, etc. on account of business.

That it is therefore the duty of the Government to see that the Act is suitably amended after due consideration of the area and the class of money lenders so that it may be of any practical purpose both to the Money lender and to the Borrower.—Yours, etc.

"AGGRIEVED"

Bombay.

Burma's Gesture Of Friendship To U. S. 90 Years Ago

BY HARRY W. FRANTZ,
UPA Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, (UPA): The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Burma, whose independence becomes effective January 4, might have occurred 90 years ago if President Buchanan had responded more energetically to a friendly gesture from the then King of Burma, Mindon Min.

King Mindon in 1856 received at his court in Amarapura the American missionary, Eugenio Kincaid and a medical missionary named Dr. Dawson. Kincaid had been in Burma since 1830 and is said to have been the first American to attempt to reach China through the backdoor entrance at Bhamo.

The king evidently was a man of world knowledge and enlightment, for he promptly asked his visitors if they would go to America to attend to his business. He asked them to write to American newspapers about the advantages of trade with Burma, and received with interest copies which Kincaid carried of the New York Weekly Tribune.

The king also talked of sending a dozen young Burmans to the States for education—a prophetic action considering that 50 young men from Burma are now in this country under international cultural programmes and 50 more may come later.

Kincaid accepted the mission, arrived in New York on February 18, 1857 and in March presented a Burmese official letter in a carved cylinder to President Buchanan and his Secretary of State. Kincaid had authority also to negotiate a commercial treaty.

The foregoing little-known facts were obtained from a brief account of early relations between the United States and Burma by John Leroy Christian in the Pacific Historical Review shortly before World War II. Dr. Christian, formerly principal of the Meiktila Technical School in Burma, later wrote "Modern Burma", which was issued under the auspices of the Institute of Public Relations by the University of California Press in 1942, and is regarded as one of the most authoritative current references publications.

According to Christian's account, nothing of practical importance came of the Kincaid mission to Washington. President Buchanan sent an appropriate reply to the King's letter, with books, newspapers and government publications as a gift.

Kincaid returned from New York to Rangoon in 50 days a feat at the time, having travelled by the new "overland route" through Bombay and Calcutta. He and Dr Dawson were again received by the King on March 20, 1858, with a royal procession and other marks of honour and cordiality.

King Mondon's court was then preparing to move from Amarapura to Mandalay. The King offered to donate land and a building for an American Consulate in Mandalay, and also offered to send an embassy of Burmans to the United States.

Ninety years after the foregoing ineffective initiatives, the United States and Burma have begun to prepare seriously for similar objectives: The Burma Ambassador U. So Nyun already is in Washington, and United States Ambassador Jerom Klehr has been confirmed by the Senate and will leave for Burma in January.

Commercial improvement and cultural interchange—envisaged by the King of Burma in 1857—become current objectives. The cultivation of United States-Burma relationships is in overdue. In the earliest days of the American Republic, United States sailing ships frequently visited Burman ports. In the early decades of the 19th century the United States trade with Southern Asia was considered of importance comparable to that with Eastern Asia.

As the United States trade with China and Japan expanded, and European powers gained greater or less control over most of the Indian Ocean littoral, United States attention to Southern Asia gradually waned. But with the independence of India, Pakistan and Burma, nationalist movements in Indonesia, and the general awakening of all the Arab countries, it is possible that United States political and commercial attention will again shift toward tothe South of Asia.

According to Christian's account, America had commercial interest at the start of the last century in Mocha, Muscar, India, Burma, Siam, Sumatra and other East Indian islands. Elias Hasket Derby's ships flew the American flag in the decade 1780-90 in harbours at Calcutta, Rangoon Bangkok, Manila and Colombia.

Captain Carpenter's ship "Hercules" was plying between Burma and the Bay of Bengal ports in 1793, and in the following year the American ship "Astrea" was requisitioned at Pegu for military transport.

In that period also an American ship travelled up the Irawaddy river to collect curiosities for the East India Museum at Salem, Massachusetts.

In 1809, John B. Davy of Pennsylvania went to Ava for trade. In 1810 Davy was appointed American Consul at Rangoon, and his appointment was actually confirmed by the United States Senate on January 12, 1811, but in actual fact he spent most of his time in Calcutta.

According to Christian, the first Americans to take up permanent residence in Burma were Dr. and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, the famous Baptist missionaries who reached Rangoon in 1913.

AVIATION Quiz

(INDIA AND PAKISTAN)

1. First airline was (a) Air-India, (b) I.N.A. (c) Orient Airways, (d) Tata Air Line, (e) Ambica Airlines.

2. First air route was (a) Karachi—Bombay—Madras, (b) Delhi—Lahore, (c) Bangalore—Madras (d) Juhu—Santa Cruz.

3. First aircraft to be used on a regular air route was (a) Dakota, (b) Tiger Moth, (c) Halifax, (d) DH.87.

4. First Flying Club was at (a) Bombay, (b) Karachi, (c) Madras, (d) Delhi, (e) Calcutta.

5. Burmah-Shell Aviation Service is used by (a) B.O.A.C., (b) Air-India, (c) Orient Airways, (d) I.N.A., (e) Ambica Airlines, (f) K.L.M., (g) Air France.

6. Fastest civil aircraft now used on internal airways is (a) Waco, (b) DH Dragon Rapide, (c) Viking, (d) Vickers Virginia.

BURMAH-SHELL AVIATION SERVICE

"THE SERVICE AIRLINES TRUST"

Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India Limited (Incorporated in England) Agents

ANSWERS 1—(d). 2—(a). 3—(b). 4—(b) 5—(a)(f). 6—(d).

PEACE OR WAR BETWEEN INDIA & PAKISTAN?

Delhi's Terms For Payment Of Balances

(From OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The question of peace or war between India and Pakistan hangs by a slender thread today.

The Government of India has been greatly concerned by the open help given to Kashmir raiders by the Pakistan Government.

For all practical purposes the Pakistan Government is at present waging a war on India by means of its irregulars. Open invitation to Pakistanee Muslims to help the raiders with men and money has been a regular feature of Pakistan newspapers and public men.

The Government of India, according to reports, has demanded of the Pakistan Government to stop all direct and indirect aid to the Kashmir raiders and prevent the passage through Pakistan territory. An immediate reference to UNO for intervention in the Kashmir aggression by Pakistan is also envisaged here.

FINANCE SETTLEMENT

The issue is closely related to implementation of Indo-Pakistan financial agreement, under which the Government of India has to make payment of about Rs. 50 crores to Pakistan. The Pakistan Government and its newspapers have launched a regular anti-Indian campaign demanding immediate payment of this amount. The Government of India, however would like to wait till other issues, including that of Kashmir, were amicably settled.

NO IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

Legally and technically, there is no provision in the agreement demanding immediate payment of money by India. In fact the Government of India will be within its rights if payment were made in September, 1949, when accounts would be finally separated and settled.

The Government of India, however, has no intention to take shelter behind legalities and technicalities, it is learned. It is anxious to honour its commitments at once, provided it were satisfied that the money now given would not be used in waging war upon it. It might be height of folly, it is asserted here, if India were to provide sinews of war to Pakistan in full knowledge that Pakistan was about to wage war upon it.

According to New Delhi reports Pakistan's cash balances have been reduced to one crore, eighty lakhs and it is in dire need of money to meet its ordinary commitments. It, its own interests, therefore it is hoped Pakistan Government would meet with India's demand and stop intervention in the Kashmir affair. It is along such a course that goodwill created by the Nehru-Liaquat agreement could be regenerated, it is claimed here.

Pakistan-Afghanistan Pact Draft Ready

KARACHI, Dec. 28 (OPI): Final terms of a draft treaty of friendship between Pakistan and Afghanistan are being considered by the representatives of the respective Governments.

The draft treaty is understood to have been already handed over to Sardar Nejibullah Khan, special envoy of Afghanistan in Karachi. In this connection, Sardar Nejibullah Khan had extensive talks with Qaid-e-Azam and Pakistan Ministers.

It is learnt from sources connected with Pakistan Foreign Office, that this friendly treaty between the two Governments will be signed very soon.

PAKISTAN TROOPS QUIT WAZIRISTAN

LAHORE, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The withdrawal of the Pakistan troops from the North and South Waziristan was completed today says a Press Note issued from the Pakistan Headquarters.

W. PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The first session of the West Punjab Leislative Assembly since the establishment of Pakitan will commence in Lahore on January 5 and will last till January 27.

STOCK GRAIN IN VILLAGES

Mahatma Prefers Taxes In Kind

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The conservation of grain in villages is needed and the condition always must be that the growers and dealers must not be greedy or unscrupulous When this simple honesty becomes common the consumer cannot be cheated. There is no question of high or low price when a nation's economics are put on a sound basis and when all parties have an income commensurate with the expenditure required for the necessaries of life." says Mahatma Gandhi writing in today's "Harijan" under the caption "Stock Grain in Villages."

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

"Shri Vaikunth Lallubhai Mehta writes to say that in view of general decontrol it is imperative that there should be sufficient grain stocked in the hands, if possible of the village panchayats, not for profiteering, but as an insurance against scarcity by whatever cause induced.

His original letter is in Gujarati which I have reproduced and dealt with in the Gujarati columns. There has been given the pith of his argument. I have always held that whatever my be said in favour of cash payment of taxes its introduction injured the nation to the extent that the system of stocking grain in the villages was disturbed. The conservation of grains in the villages is needed for the reason already mentioned. The condition always must be that the growers and dealers must not be greedy or unscruplous. When this simple honesty becomes common the consumer cannot be cheated. There is no question of high or low prices when a nations economics are put on a sound basis and when all parties have an income commensurate with the expenditure required for the necessaries of life.

Death Sentence For Underground Leader

WARSAW, Dec. 28 (Reuter): Death sentences were passed today on Col. Waclaw Lipinski, accused of having been head of the co-ordinating committee of the Polish underground forces, known as Win and Col. Wlodzimierz Marszewski, alleged leader of the illegal Polish Nationalist Party, by a military court trying seven members of the opposition charged with espionage and high treason.

Madame Halina Sosnowska, said to be chief of a secret intelligence service, and Wincenty Kwiecinski and Stanislaw Sedziak, alleged deputy chief of the illegal underground organisation called "Liberty and Independence", were sentenced to life imprisonment and Adam Obarski former Socialist leader and editor of the newspaper "Robotnik" to 15 years.

Mlle Maria Marinowska, former Secretary and translator at the British Embassy in Warsaw, was sentenced to 12 years.

Karnatak Secondary Teachers Conference

HUBLI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): "With the advent of Independence we must try to bring back the sense of selfless service of the society.

Considering the teachers deplorable economic condition their demands for increased salaries are perfectly justified but that does not mean that the teachers could lose sight of the high ideal of teaching. They should take up the problems connected with the educational system. Then only the Government could be driven to consider their demand," observed Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, M.L.A. and veteran Congress leader of Karnataka presiding over the session of the Karnataka Secondary Teachers' Conference which commenced in Sirsi Karwar District yesterday

Mr. Hukkerikar, said that there should be no difference in pay-scales of Head Master and Assistant.

Mr. Hukkerikar, however, stressed the necessity of strengthening the teachers' organisation.

Karnatak Unification Day

HUBLI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The Karnataka Mahamandal held a special Convention in Dharwar, on December 25 and issued a directive to the people of Karnatak to observe the January 11, 1948, as Karnatak Unifition day.

CEMENT PRICES GO UP

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (API): The Government of India have decided to increase the prices of cement and steel it is learnt here.

It is understood that the price of cement will be raised from the present level of Rs. 65 to Rs. 87/8 per ton but no final decision has been taken on the extent of increase in the steel prices.

NIZAM APPOINTS ENVOY AT DELHI

HYDERABAD, Dec. 28 (API): Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur has been appointed the Nizam's Agent-General at New Delhi, it is learnt. He was Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications and Public Works in the former Ministry of the State.

Nawab Yusuf Yar Jung Bahadur has been appointed the Nizam's Deputy Agent-General in New Delhi, it is further learnt here.

PRESIDENT OF ASSEMBLY

Justice Sripat Rao, member, Judicial Committee, has been appointed President, Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, in succession to Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who has been appointed Revenue Minister in the Interim Government, according to a Press Note

Mr. Khalquzzaman has been appointed Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court in place of Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, who has taken up the portfolio of Police in the Interim Ministry.

SHOT DEAD BECAUSE OF RADIO

PARIS, Dec. 28, (Reuter): Rene Soulard, father of seven children, was shot dead last night at Bussiere [illegible]rance by a [illegible]use Sou[illegible]prevented [illegible]g,' local

[illegible]ED [illegible]URNS UP

[illegible]uter): Dr. [illegible]me Minister of Thuringia, who disappeared from the Soviet zone of Germany last September, arrived here three days ago and was leaving in the next few days for an undisclosed destination. He told Reuter's correspondent here tonight.

He is staying with his wife and secretary in a private home in the Bavarian Capital for the present.

During the past three days, he had spoken with hig Bavarian Government officials, including the former Food and Agriculture Minister, Dr. Josef Baumgartner, he said.

Dr. Paul who has been the object of the furious Manhunt in the three Western Zones since he disappeared from the Russian Zone on his way to the Leipzig Fair, had been reported found at no less than 14 places within the American Zone.

Dr Paul refused to disclose his whereabouts during the past few months or his escape route, because this information might injure innocent parties

The nature of his talks with Bavarian officials was not disclosed.

Dr. Paul who had often been called the Soviet Zone's "front man" in trade relations with the Western Zones was believed to have fled because of basic policy differences with Russian occupation administrators.

GOVT.'S HELP TO BANKS

Negotiable Instruments Act Amended

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27 (API): To meet the difficulties which banks have been experiencing in dealing with bills drawn on firms and companies situated in disturbed areas, an Ordinance has been promulgated today (December 27, 1947) temporarily amending the Negotiable Instruments Act says a Press Note .

Banks have been given power to treat bills as dishonoured when presentment is impossible owing to the prevalence of disturbances.

The Ordinance also temporarily suspends operation of the Indian Limitation Act, and courts are accordingly empowered during the period of the ordinance to admit suits which became time-barred on and after August 1st 1947, and whenever they are satisfied that owing to disturbed conditions the creditor was unable to institute the suit within the period of limitation.

These measures have been decided upon on consultation with the Government of Pakistan, and it is understood that they are taking parallel action.

The amendment makes it possible for banks to sell the goods after a reasonable period, keeping the proceeds for their constituents' benefits after deducting their own dues. In order, however, to prevent abuse of this power, banks will be required to make return to the Reserve Bank of India.

Internal Loans To Meet Turkey's Deficit

ANKARA, Dec. 28 (Reuter): Halit Nazmi Kesmir, Turkish Finance Minister, opening the budget debate in the National Assembly, stressed the importance of United States economic cooperation with all peace-loving countries in restoring general stability. During the last 2 years he said Turkey had greatly increased her resources at sea and on land owing chiefly to United States' credit.

The Minister stated that the deficit in the budget would be met from internal loans.

"HANDING OVER COUNTRY TO U.S. COLONISERS"

Moscow Radio Criticises China's New Constitution

MOSCOW, Dec. 27, (Reuter): The aim of the Chinese constitution was "to legalise the dictatorship of the Kuomintang and to betray the national interests of China by handing the country over to the American colonisers," a Moscow radio said today.

"The Kuomintang with its new manoeuvers will fail to deceive the Chinese people. In the civil war against the democratic forces in China the Kuomintag armies are suffering defeat after defeat. The Chinese people continue their struggle for a real democratic constitution and for the creation of a United strong China rued by a progressive National Government" he added.

"The commentator accused the Chinese Government of elaborating the draft of the constitution without consulting public opinion, of basing it on the "arch reactionary" provisional constitution already in force and of delaying its adoption by a variety of pretexts.

The constitution despite a certain amount of democratic phraseology, contains reservations which nullify the declarations of the Assembly," he said.

RIGHT OF DICTATOR

"The Government is appointed by the President whom the constitution gives the rights of a dictator."

"The November elections to the new National Assembly were carried out in such a fashion to guarantee to the Kuomintang its former dominating position.

Eighty percent of the electors refused to take part in the voting and the remainder were forced by every means to vote for the Kuomintang candidates."

The broadcast described the adoption of the new constitution "an empty gesture."

'Persia Becomes Vassal Of U.S.'

LONDON, Dec. 28, (Reuter): Persia like Greece and Turkey, has become a "vassal" of the United States under the military agreement signed on October 6 a Soviet radio commentator asserted in an English language broadcast.

"The Persian-American Military Agreement, backed up by the military dollar credits which are being forced upon Persia, is a typical specimen of American interference in the domestic affairs of other countries," according to the commentator, M. Hofman.

Saying that the United States had "clearly included Persia in its sphere of Middle-Eastern expansion," he added: "The United States does not consider Persia a Sovereign State, and is practising these unilateral actions in the assurance that the Persian Government will not repudiate this unequal treaty which makes Persia, like Greece and Turkey, a vassal of the United States."

ANTHONY EDEN TO VISIT IRAN

LONDON, Dec. 28, (U.P.A.): Anthony Eden, Deputy leader of the Conservative Party and former Foreign Secretary leaves today for Iran on a visit to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. His three weeks trip to the Middle East will also take him to Saudi Arabia where he is to meet Ibn Saud.

S. K. KRIPALANI TO VISIT REFUGEE CAMPS

BOMBAY, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. K. Kripalani, Secretary to the Ministry of Refugee Rehabilitation, Government of India, arrived in Bombay yesterday to study the refugee problem here. He will visit the refugee camps in Bombay during his short stay here.

BURMA PREMIER'S ADVICE TO INDIANS

RANGOON, Dec. 27 (Reuter): Burmese Premier Thakin Nu today urged Indians who choose to remain in Burma to "identify themselves with the Burmese with whom they will be one politically, and try and understand Burmese point of view". In a message to the All-Burma Indian Conference inaugural Session here, today

The Burmese Prime Minister told Indians who preferred to retain political connections with the motherland, that they would not be entitled to the privileges pertaining specially to Burma citizens.

All Burma Indian Conference was formally opened by Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India, who arrived here today.

The Conference is presided over by Mr. M. A. Raschid, Chairman of the Indian "ad hoc" Committee.

Hopes Of More Anglo-Soviet Trade Pacts

MOSCOW, Dec 28. (Reuter): When leaving the Embassy to sign the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, told Reuter: "This is a preliminary agreement which looks forward to wider discussions in May covering a considerable range of goods.

"Britain's steel position will then be clearer. During these talks the Russians have shown an interet in a number of raw commodities such as wool and rubber but nothing about this has been fixed in this agreement."

BEST SELECTED

NILGIRI TEAS

of all qualities and grades packed in cases and also in packets of all sizes at competitive rates. Sole agents offered in each town or District only on liberal terms. Efficient and bonafide hands who may be able to do substantial business need apply in English to

THE MIDLAND TEA COMPANY.
Dindigul. (S.I.)

Latest Types Of Planes For U.S. Air Fleet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuter): The United States air force peacetime Air Fleet received 17 new plane types during 1947, an Air Force survey, published today, stated.

Although total orders for the new type planes constitute an air potential of more than 150 planes, only one—a "Lockheed P 80"—has been produced in quantity.

Deliveries of the other 16 types total less than 40 planes, the survey showed.

Approximately 200 speedy "P 80" were delivered.

Today, the "P 80" or "Shooting Star" is the only postwar plane in service with the Air Force in any quantity.

The Air Force has about 550 of them—including about 200 of the new improved type.

Other new type planes introduced this year ranged from "Consolidated Vultees 99"—the world's largest land plane capable of carrying 400 fully equipped combat troops; "The Northrop 49"—the largest jet-plane yet built; and the "North Americans 86"—a fighter designed to attain speeds greater than 600 miles per hour.

Newsprint For Text-Books

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (API): A Press Note says: "In view of complaints from certain text-book publishers that owing to the shortage of newsprint in sheets with dealers in certain areas at present, they have not been able to secure newsprint either in part or in full against permits issued by the Newsprint Officer, the Government of India have decided to extend the time-limit for the purchase of newsprint against those permits upto the 31st March, 1948. All dealers in newsprint are informed that permits authorising the purchase of newsprint issued to text-book publishers which are at present valid upto the 31st December, 1947, stand automatically revalidated upto the 31st March, 1948.

BRITISH JUTE COMMODITY PRICES TO RISE

DUNDEE, Dec. 27 (UPA): After January 30, all jute commodity prices will be raised, it was disclosed today Spinners will pay an increase of 18 pounds starling per ton for raw jute from the warehouse and all grades will be advanced by this amount. All jute yarns will be advanced by 18.91 sterling per ton, the equivalent of 2.07 pence per pound.

New prices for jute cloth have not yet been intimated.

NEW YORK COTTON DULL WITH TRADING RESTRICTIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

COTTON was dull with trading restricted by year end influences plus curtailed attendance of brokers due to a blizzard. After opening losses on modest liquidation, prices steadied on small routine trade demands and some end of week price fixing which found contracts more scarce, possibly expectations a higher parity price on Monday a contributing factor. The session closed steady. Sale are estimated at 30,000.

A New York Cotton Exchange seat was sold for 10,750 dollars, and increase of 250 from the previous sale.

STOCKS: The board rooms of many brokerage houses were virtually deserted as the heaviest one day snowfall in the history of the New York weather bureau kept potential traders away in large numbers. As a result the tickertape dawied along at a snailpace with sales in the first hour totalling only 160,000 shares. The majority of stocks registered small fractional losses under light tax selling and other liquidation. Meanwhile in view of the smallness of the volume of Friday and to-day, technicians considered the decline constructive.

Towards the close some pivotals such as U. S. Steel and Chrysler steadied slightly. However activity continued at a now ebb and final prices showed fractional changes either way from the previous levels. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAIN: After fluctuating irregularly in slow dealings prices developed a firmer undertone under the leadership of maize on buying credited to commercial interests and shortcovering which disclosed limited contracts. Millers bought wheat against additional export business with Belgium overnight purchasing 22,000 sakes flour to be applied against the February export allocation. Expectation that the C.C.C. would re-enter the cash wheat market before or after the New Year aided sentiment.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, December 26:

Early softness relected additional liquidation and selling credited to Eastern houses with the weakness of maize attributed to a slow feeder demand. The selling, subsequently, subsided and prices rallied on shortcovering and buying of wheat by commercial interests against flour sales to the Government agency and for exprot.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.	
January	nominal 35.58
March	35.76
May	35.55
July	34.42
October	31.52
December	30.91
March	30.65
May	bid 30.30
Middling Spot	36.58

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.	
March	35.73
May	35.54
July	34.43
October	31.54
December	bid 30.93
Middling Spot	35.45

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Dec. 27.

March 3.01 1/4 bid
May 2.93 1/2 to 2.93 3/4
July 2.65 1/4 to 2.65 1/2

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 410,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 78 1/8 and 77 3/4 respectively.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES.

New York, Dec. 27.

T. T. New York on:
London 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/8
London free 4.03 3/16 to 4.03 5/16
London 3 months 4.00 1/16 to 4.00 5/16
Paris 0.83 5/16
Paris free 0.84 to 0.84 1/8
Bombay 30.22
Bombay free 30.23 offered
Switzerland free 24.20 to 24.28
Switzerland com. 23.40
Shanghai open market 72,000 to 74,000
Shanghai official 12,000
Argentine official 29.77
Argentine free 24.94 to 25.02
Sterling pound note selling 2.40 to 2.45

"I'm quite well, thank you"

and my endowment policy has been a blessing to me, especially now that I am going to retire. Thank God I had enough sense to insure early. I am only getting back the money I paid, did you say? But remember, I enjoyed peace of mind; secure in the knowledge that my wife and children were well provided for in case anything happened to me. Of course, nothing did happen but you can never tell, can you? Accidents will happen!

★ SECURITY NOW FOR YOUR DEPENDENTS—
★ SECURITY LATER FOR YOU

Remember

BHARAT

before it is too late!

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD. H.O. DELHI

Amrutanjan

BRAND

Ringworm Ointment

The Cosmic Ray
FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES!!

Agents:— Messrs. DEAN & WEBBER
Hassan Chamber, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents: Messrs. CADEL & CO., P. O. Box No. 179, Hyderabad (Dn.)

MUTT AND JEFF—Anchors Away Boys, And Abandon Ship — By BUD FISHER

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT BOATS? WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF A STORM SPRANG UP ON THE STARBOARD?
I'D THROW OUT AN ANCHOR!
WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF ANOTHER STORM SPRANG UP AFT?
I'D THROW OUT ANOTHER ANCHOR!
NYC
AND IF ANOTHER TERRIFIC STORM SPRANG UP FORWARD?
I'D THROW OUT ANOTHER ANCHOR!
WAIT A SECOND! WHERE YOU GETTIN' ALL YOUR ANCHORS FROM?
FROM THE SAME PLACE YOU'RE GETTIN' YOUR STORMS!
HEY! COME BACK! YOU CAN'T DO THIS TO ME! I GOTTA BE IN TOMORROW'S PAPER!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a Matric passed and well cultured Brahmin girl, aged 17 years, knowing music. No caste restriction; but the boy's family must be vegetarian. Only those who have stable monthly income over Rs. 1,000/- need negotiate. Apply Box No. 7770 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Suitable matches for two beautiful well educated Ahluwalia (Sikh) girls No cast restriction. Correspond to Box No. 7759, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Stenographer, Clerk, Record Lifter and Peon on a temporary basis. Apply with testimonials to Government Inspector of Railways, Government of India Offices, Queen's Road. 6714

Wanted immediately an Account-ant with knowledge of typing and general office routine. A fresh B. Com., or experienced undergraduate preferred. Apply to R. M. Desai, The Hirjee Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road. Lower Parel, Bombay 13. (6693)

Wanted a Spinning Master, hav-ing good qualifications and experience for a running worsted spinning plant of 2500 spindles. Apply to Post Box No. 20 Amritsar, giving minimum salary acceptable. 7768

Applications are invited for the post of Irrigation Engineer for the Bambhan Dam Project estimated to cost approximately thirty lakhs of rupees. The work will last about three years. Only those who have experience of major irrigation works need apply. Applications stating qualifications, previous experience, age, minimum salary expected, where and how occupied at present etc. and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates and list of major works carried out should reach 'Dewan, Halvad-Dhrangadhra State, Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) before the 25th January, 1948. 6713

Wanted Limited Company Manager advancing 10,000/-. Pay from Rs. 250/-. State qualifications. Apply Box No. 7794, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Canvassers (10 years expe-rience), throughout India, on pay and commission basis for our old and leading English Weekly Magazine and Printing Press. Apply Box No. 7795, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted District Organisers to push the sale of the remaining shares of Messrs. Rainbow Paints & Chemicals (India) Ltd. on both pay and commission. The products of the Company are already in the market. Apply to Box No. 6044, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch for New Year—Davar's College of Commerce—Applications for New Classes invited. Specialised Courses in Banking, Company Secretaries, Accountancy and General Commerce etc. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (7783)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

Short Cuts to Recognised Studies 2/8—Helpful Guide to secure recognised degrees Matric to Ph.D privately. (2) Shorthand Self Teacher 2/-. City Booksellers Sohanguni, Delhi. 7531

MEDICAL ADLETS

God's Gift Medicine Hydrocele will be cured like magic within seven days. Rs. 3/8/- including all charges, Menaka Debi, 19 S. N. Banerji Rd Calcutta (5462)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remain-ing shares of Messrs Aryan Paper Mills Ltd. Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs 35,00,000 Necessary advance payment for machineries already made Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12. Chowringhee Square. Calcutta (1682)

PROVISIONS

Invited offers from Importers and Stockings dealing in Imported Milk Products and other provision Lines: Midland Corporation, 5/1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Phone: Cal. 3381. Gram: HINDOL. 7771

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Plaster of Paris-like Bell Mark. Available any quantity, the best quality price per 20 lbs. Rs. 16 exgodown. Apply to Swamy & Co., Car Street, Saidapet, Madras. 7793

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of Statute 135, Registered Graduates of the University of Bombay are hereby notified that applications for record ing changes, if any, in the Electoral Roll of Registered Graduates should be made to the Registrar, University of Bombay, not later than the 31st January, 1948 Applications received after the said date will not be attended to.

Copies of the existing Electoral Roll are kept in all the Colleges affiliated to the University and are available for reference at the Colleges.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th December, 1947.

(6709)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

REGIONAL DISPOSALS COMMISSIONER (SOUTHERN CIRCLE), BOMBAY, invites tenders for purchase and removal of timber (Lorrybody sizes and logs, country teak, junglewood, Burma Teak, Rosewood, Coniferrous, etc.) Ex. Govt. Timber Depot, Sewri, in various lots ranging from about 7 ton a lot to about 300 ton a lot.

No guarantee is given of the quality, the quantity or suitability of the material. Sale will be subject to conditions of Contract Con. 117 which can be seen at this office during office working hours.

Tender forms can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 5/- (NOT REFUNDABLE). Permits for inspection may be obtained from this office and from the Offices of D.G. (D), New Delhi, and Regional Commissioners at Calcutta, Cawnpore and Madras.

DELIVERY WILL BE BY STACKS IN RESPECT OF EACH LOT AND NOT BY MEASUREMENT. DETAILS OF STACKS IN RESPECT OF EACH LOT ARE GIVEN IN THE TENDER FORM.

Offers should be sent for each lot separately on tender forms enclosed in double covers, the inner to be sealed and superscribed "TENDER NO. RCS/271/MMH-III TIMBER DUE BY 4-0 P.M. ON 15-1-1948" and should remain open for acceptance for 30 days from the date of offer. Tenders will be opened in public in this office on the 16-1-1948 at 11-0 A.M.

Earnest money (refundable to unsuccessful tenderers) of 10% of the value of offers should be deposited in the Reserve Imperial Bank of India or Govt. Treasury under the Head of Account "REVENUE DEPOSITS" in favour of REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), BOMBAY. Tenders not accompanied by Bank Treasury receipts will be ignored. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

(6701)

NOTICE

THE FOLLOWING pedigree dogs in the kennels of His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh are offered for sale.

Quality		Number.
Grey Hound	About	63
Whippet	,,	30
Alsatian	,,	15
Fox terrier	,,	11
Labrador	,,	7
Pom	,,	2
Bull terrier	,,	4
Dalmatian	,,	1
Wire-terrier	,,	1
Reh Pinscher	,,	4
Spaniels	,,	3
Dackshund	,,	1
Welscorgion	,,	1
Pinscher cross	,,	3
Dackshund cross	,,	1
PUPS		
Whippet pups	,,	10
Wire-terrier	,,	2
		159

Highest offers if considered reasonable will be accepted

The dogs are open for inspection by intending purchasers any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Palace Office at Junagadh

Offers for purchase specifying the dogs and the price offered should be sent before 15th January, 1948, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Junagadh State Junagadh.

(Sd.) S. W. SHIVESHWARKAR,
Administrator, Junagadh State
(6691)

ASSAM RAILWAY:
NOTICE OF TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for putting down borings in the river bed for obtaining data about the nature of the river bed strata for the investigation in connection with the proposal for a bridge over the Brahmaputra river at Jogighopa near Goalpara, Assam. Approximately 30 to 40 borings will be required. Borings will have to be put down to a depth of maximum 240 ft. below low water level. Out of this 240 ft., the bottom 100 ft. may have to be through heavy shingle, boulders, or rock. Borings will have to be either on char land or in water up to maximum depth of 80 ft. and a current of 3 ft. per second. The borings through sand must be made with provision for collecting the samples of the strata. Borings through rock or boulders should yield sample cores. The season during which boring operations can be carried out ends by the beginning of May Further details and tender papers can be obtained from the undersigned on application. Tenders should be submitted before 10 A.M. on 21-1-48.

DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER.
Pandu Assam
(6684)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons of high educational attainments and administrative experience for the post of Director of Public Instruction, Junagadh State. Grade Rs. 500-25-600-E/B-30-750 but higher initial pay will be given for special qualifications. Post permanent and pensionable but services terminable at three months' notice on either side. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Candidate if called for interview will have to come at his own expense. Person selected will be on probation for one year during which services terminable on a month's notice. Unfurnished quarters will be provided on payment of rent at 10% of pay. Suitable allowance for maintaining car will be given. Applicants should apply before 31st January 1948, stating their academic qualifications, experience, native place and age and enclosing copies of testimonials to the—

ADMINISTRATOR,
JUNAGADH STATE.
(6702)

PUBLIC NOTICES

Rs. 4,000 REWARD

A reward of Rs. 4,000/- will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person who gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the murder of THAM TOK @ TAM KWONG DAO, Chinese aged about 55 years, who was living on the first floor of Abdul Rahman Building, Bapty Road.

On the night of 27th September, 1947 three Chinese rushed into the room of the deceased and assaulted his wife with an iron hammer. The deceased engaged the assailants and appears to have dealt blows to some of the assailants with an iron rod. In the meanwhile his wife ran for help, when the deceased was shot dead, with a pistol of .25 calibre. It is likely that all or some of the culprits have injuries on their body.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the 24th December, 1947 and the Commissioner of Police reserves to himself the right to decide to whom and in what proportion this reward or any part of it should be paid.

Any information given in this connection will, if the informant so desires, be treated as absolutely confidential and should be given to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch (I), Bombay.

6705

G. I. P. RAILWAY
ACCOMMODATION ON MILITARY MAILS TO DELHI AND CALCUTTA.

SPARE ACCOMMODATION on future Bombay-Calcutta and Bombay-Lahore (at present Delhi only) Military Mails, in both directions, will be available for public use. Defence Military personnel will occupy accommodation on these trains, compartment by compartment and coach by coach to facilitate convenient use of spare accommodation by the public.

The frequency and timings of these trains are as follows:—

Train	Day		Time	
Bombay-Calcutta Military Mail (via Nagpur) ex Bombay.	Thursdays. Saturdays.	Bombay Howrah	dep. arr.	10-15 4-55
Bombay-Calcutta Military Mail (via Cheoki) ex Bombay.	Mondays. Wednesdays.	Bombay Howrah	dep. arr.	10-15 16-15
Calcutta-Bombay Military Mail (via Nagpur) ex Howrah terminating at Devlali at present.	Sundays.	Howrah	dep.	11-20
	Tuesdays.	Devlali (terminates)	arr.	6-20
Calcutta-Bombay Military Mail (via Cheoki) ex Howrah terminating at Devlali at present.	Thursdays.	Howrah	Dep.	6-05
	Saturdays.	Devlali (terminates)	arr.	6-20
Bombay-Lahore Military Mail ex Bombay (at present Bombay-Delhi only).	Tuesdays & Fridays	Bombay	dep.	16-35
	Thursdays & Sundays.	Delhi	arr.	3-25
Lahore-Bombay Military Mail ex Lahore. (at present between Delhi-Bombay only).	Tuesdays & Saturdays.	Delhi	dep.	2-55
	Wednesdays. & Sundays.	Bombay	arr.	14-30.

The public are invited to take advantage of this facility and thereby ease the overcrowding on the regular train services.

6652

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an armourer in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. A candidate should possess the following qualifications:
(i) He must be Indian.
(ii) He must be between 19 and 30 years of age on 1st February 1948.
(iii) He must have passed the Matriculation Examination or the Bombay University or of a University recognised by the Bombay University
(iv) He must be fully qualified armourer with at least 5 years experience of looking after armouries and all types of modern small arms.
(v) He must have good knowledge of Marathi, Gujrathi or Hindustani.

NOTE:—Ex-servicemen will be given benefit of previous service.

3. The selected candidate will be appointed as an officiating armourer on pay of Rs. 170-5-245 with free quarters and other allowances.

4. Intending applicants should forward their applications (giving particulars mentioned in paragraph 2) written in their own hand with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) addressed to the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before 15th January, 1948.

5. Applicants not fulfilling the required conditions or not supplying particulars asked for will be rejected and no correspondence will be carried on with them.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22nd Decr. 1947.

NOTICE.

WANTED for Junagadh State Railway, fully qualified TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT with sound experience of Traffic work and railway administration. The appointment will be on the following terms:—

1. First appointment on probation for one year, subject to earlier termination by a month's notice on either side. After confirmation, the service terminable on three months' notice on either side.
2. Pay Rs. 500-25-600-E B 25-750.
3. Unfurnished quarters on payment of rent equal to 10 p.c of pay.
4. Subscription to J S. Railway Provident Fund permissible.
5. Leave and Travelling Allowance according to J. S. Railway rules in force.
6. Knowledge of Gujarati will be an additional qualification.
7. Interview, if necessary at applicant's own expense.

Candidates should apply stating academic qualifications, age, experience etc., with copies of latest testimonials before 25th January 1948 to

ADMINISTRATOR,
Junagadh State.
(6692)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 31-1-1948, preferably from natives of Bombay Province, for the post of STORES OFFICER, HAFFKINE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, PAY.—Rs. 350-650, subject to revision, PLUS cost of living allowance as admissible, and free quarters. Higher starting pay may be given in a suitable case. AGE.—Not more than 35 years on 1-4-1948, relaxable in suitable cases. QUALIFICATIONS.— (1) A degree in Science with Chemistry or Physics as the principal subject. (2) Not less than five years' experience after graduation in a commercial firm of standing, handling scientific laboratory equipment and chemicals and good knowledge of foreign and Indian markets and extensive experience of correspondence with foreign manufacturers, suppliers and shippers. (3) Knowledge of looking after optical and laboratory instruments. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission," Bombay, who will also supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED.

6698

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

SEPARATE applications are invited preferably from natives of the Province of Bombay, for the following posts at the B. J. Medical Colleges, Poona and Ahmedabad, in the General Provincial Service (Medical):—

(1) FOUR POSTS OF DEMONSTRATORS IN PHARMACOLOGY.
(2) ONE POST OF DEMONSTRATOR IN PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.
(3) ONE POST OF DEMONSTRATOR IN ANATOMY.
(4) ONE POST OF DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSIOLOGY.

I.N.A. Personnel and Government servants eligible to apply. AGE:—32 years on 1-4-1948; may be relaxed in case of Bombay Government servants and highly qualified candidates. PAY:—Rs. 200-400. Higher starting pay admissible. Private practice not allowed. QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should be registered medical graduates. Graduates in Science (Anatomy/Physiology) with special experience in Embryology/Biochemistry and Biophysics may be considered for posts in Anatomy and Physiology. Candidates with post-graduate qualifications, previous teaching experience and original publications preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamp and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED.

6699

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WANTED a fully qualified Chief Accounts Officer with thorough knowledge of Civil Service Rules, Audit & Account Manuals, etc. Retired Officers of the Office of the Accountant General of any Indian Province preferred. Knowledge of Gujarati essential.

First appointment will be on probation for one year, subject to termination earlier by one month's notice on either side. After confirmation, service terminable on three months' notice on either side.

Pay Rs. 500-20-700.

Service permanent and entitled to benefits of State Pension, Travelling Allowance and leave rules.

Unfurnished quarters on payment of rent equal to 10% of pay.

Interview, if necessary, at candidate's own expense.

Candidates should apply stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., enclosing latest testimonials before 20th January 1948 to

ADMINISTRATOR,
JUNAGADH STATE,
JUNAGADH.
(6703)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for appointments as Probationary Assistants in the Bank's Offices in Pakistan for which a number of vacancies at present exists.

Applicants must possess one of the following University degrees as a minimum qualification and must not be more than 23 years of age;—

Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science (Honours First Class) in Mathematics.
Bachelor of Arts (Honours First Class) in History or Economics.
Bachelor of Commerce (Second Class).

Candidates selected will be required to serve as Probationary Assistants under training for a period of three years after which, if found satisfactory, they will be offered a permanent appointment on the Bank's Supervising Staff.

Applications, which should be in the candidates own handwriting, must be received by the Bank not later than the 31st January 1948 and should be sent to the Secretary & Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, from whom further particulars may be obtained if required.

(6695)

THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Patiala State).
NOTICE
Re: Increase of Capital and Closing of Share Transfer Books.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at No. 1, Queen's Road, (Opp. Churchgate Rly. Station), Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 26th January, 1948, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of passing the Resolutions for increasing the Capital of the Company as specified in the Notice dated 22nd December 1947 which has been already forwarded to the Shareholders.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 19th January, to Monday, the 26th January 1948 (both days inclusive), for the purpose of Issue of New Shares.

For The Patiala Cement Company, Limited,
Cement Agencies Ltd:
Managing Agents,
HARIDAS GOPALDAS,
Managing Director.
No. 1, Queen's Road, Fort,
Bombay, 27th Dec. 1947.

(6696)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay for temporary posts of clerks on fixed pay of Rs. 50/- plus Interim Relief of Rs. 10/- per mensem and dearness allowance admissible, for a period of one month in the office of the Executive Officer, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay.

Minimum qualifications required: Matriculation of the Bombay University or any other equivalent examination.

Age not less than 18 years and not more than 25 years and in the case of Intermediate and backward class not more than 28 years.

Applications in candidates' own handwriting, stating age, caste, and educational qualification together with two certificates of character from respectable persons should reach this office not later than 31st December 1947.

J. B. RABBITT,
Regional Transport Officer,
Bombay.

Regional Transport Office,
Gymnasium Road, Bombay.
24th December, 1947.

(6706)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES
28th February, 1948.

A SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring degrees will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1948. Forms of application for admission to degrees may be obtained, free of charge, from the Office of the University Registrar, or from the Heads of the Affiliated Colleges or Institutions. Applications for admission to degrees with the prescribed fee will be accepted NOT EARLIER THAN 4TH JANUARY, and NOT LATER THAN THE 28TH JANUARY, 1948.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
6708

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, re-invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 7th January, 1948, for 'Extension to E.T.L. Shop at Matunga'. The tender form and schedule of conditions of contract can be obtained from his Office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Drawings as usual for the work can be obtained on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set being made. These sums will not be refunded.

Tenders invited for this work previously and that were to be opened on 24-12-1947 have been CANCELLED. Those who had deposited the earnest money on that occasion need not deposit the same again, but are only required to purchase the new tender form and quote their rates.

6716

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
PAYMENT OFF OF PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL IN COURSE OF MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OF DIVIDENDS THEREON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer Register of the above Company will remain CLOSED from and after the 27th day of January, 1948, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for payment off of the paid up capital on the Preference Shares and outstanding dividends in respect thereof for the period from the 16th February, 1947 to the 15th December, 1947, on which latter date it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily (Members winding up).

Intimation as to change of address should be notified immediately to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company at their Office at Electric House, Fort, Bombay, by the Preference Shareholders or shareholder concerned or by his, her or their Constituted Attorneys or Attorney.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1947.

By Order of the Liquidators,
A. L. GUILFORD,
Manager.
6717

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 21ST JANUARY, 1948 for eight permanent and pensionable posts of SALES TAX OFFICERS IN THE BOMBAY SALES TAX SERVICE, CLASS I. Four posts reserved for war service candidates. AGE Not less than 23 years and not more than 30 years on 1st April, 1948, relaxable in case of Bombay Government servants. PAY: Rs. 250-520 per month, plus cost of living allowance, if admissible QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Chartered or Incorporated or Registered Accountants OR (b) be a second class graduate or possess a master's degree of a recognised University in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law. Candidates with five years' experience in a Government office or business organisation preferred. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope, with 3½ annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED.

6700

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
TE DERS FOR PURCHASE OF SHEDS:

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase, dismantlement and removal of the materials of Sheds Nos. 1A and 3 at Powder Works Bunder.

Both the sheds are constructed with jungle wood posts and trustees with Mangalore tiled roof.

Specification, Conditions of Contract, Tender Form and Drawing can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned, on payment of Rs. 3/- per set.

No tender will be accepted which is not made on the prescribed form and which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300/- by crossed cheque as earnest money. The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

Tenders will be received upto 1-00 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY the 15th January, 1948.

CHIEF ENGINEER.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
6624

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from registered practitioners in Dentistry for the post of Honorary Assistant Dental Surgeon at the K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. M. College. Only persons holding post-graduate qualifications in Dentistry need apply. Persons holding a medical qualification in addition will be preferred. The other terms and conditions of service will be furnished by the Dean's Office on application.

Applications on the prescribed form, which can be had from the Dean's Office on payment of annas eight, should reach the Dean on or before 15th January, 1948.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the candidate for appointment.

R. G. DHAYAGUDE,
Dean.
6697

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of following Transformers at P.W.D. Electricity Branch (East Punjab) Stores Verka Railway Station East Punjab Railway.

1. 100 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts.—12 Nos.
2. 200 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts.—12 Nos.
3. 300 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts—4 Nos.
4. 500 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts.—3 Nos.
5. 750 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts.—3 Nos.
6. 50 K.V.A 11,000 Volts/400 Volts. —6 Nos.
7. 75 K.V.A. 11,000 Volts/400 Volts —12 Nos.

The Transformers should comply with Spec. 580F of P.W.D. Electricity Branch, copies of which can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2/- from the Executive Engineer Stores Division, P.W.D. Electricity Branch, 2, Kudh Road, Jullundur, Transformers which can be supplied ex-stock will be accepted if they conform to B.S.S. Detailed specification of the transformers offered should accompany the tender.

The delivery period for the supply should be stated. Tenders for supplies ex-stock in India will be given preference. The tenders should reach the Executive Engineer Stores Division, P.W.D. Electricity Branch on or before 15-1-1948.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
For Chief Engineer, East Punjab,
P.W.D. Electricity Branch
Jullundur "Mehta" 21/11.
6707

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF EX-JT. CIVIL JUDGE, J.D. AT POONA

Civil Suit No. 348 of 1946 Exh. No. 8
Summons for Settlement of Issues
(Civ. Pro. Code, O. 5, 1, 5)

Messrs. HIMATMAL PRATAPMAL & CO., Poona .... Plaintiff
against
CHARLES WALKER (European) Trading Master, Bombay. .... Defendant.

To
Defendant

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you on a bond of Rs. 2,400/- dated 1-10-1945 to recover the amount of Rs. 2,262/- due thereupon together with interest at 2% only. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 20th day of January, 1948, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Also take notice that in default of your filing an address for service on or before the date mentioned you are liable to have your defence struck out.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 23rd day of December, 1947.

B. M. DIXIT,
Clerk of the Court.
S. D. GANDHARE,
Clerk.
6704

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of 7 (seven) Refrigerators Comley Brand new on TUESDAY, 6th January, 1948 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown of M/s. New Era Warehouse Co., Ltd. at No. 26/30, Solapur Street, near police line, Wadi Bunder, under instructions from M/s. Pathare & Liladhar Solicitors for Mr. Bhim Sen Khosla and on a/c and at risk of M/s. Shankerdas Rupial.

Terms: 25% cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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